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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

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* NATIONAL *
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RED GUARDS

A Good Cadre Who Grows Up from Among the Red Guard Fighters

- an account of Chao Yün-ying (赵云英), an educated youth who comes back to the countryside in Hsiangch'eng hsien, Honan Province, and a deputy secretary of the CYL Honan Provincial Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 17, 1973)

In the spring of 1968, Chao Yün-ying, an activist in the great proletarian cultural revolution and a fighter of the Red Guards who was studying in a senior middle school in Hsiangch'eng hsien, was elected by the broad masses to be a member of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary committee.

In the summer of that year, she graduated from senior middle school. A new question posed itself before her: Should I remain to work in the city or go to the mountain and rural areas to build a socialist new countryside?

Some people said to her: "You are a standing committee member of the hsien revolutionary committee and also a responsible person of the Red Guards organization of this hsien. You have all the conditions for staying in the city. You better stay!" She did not do this. She studied time and again Chairman Mao's instruction: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice." She recounted how she had been educated and helped by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants during the great cultural revolution: When she and some schoolmates came forward to criticize the bourgeois reactionary line, it was the poor and lower-middle peasants who supported her in perseveringly waging a

struggle; when she and others were actively practicing the revolutionary great alliance, it was also the poor and lower-middle peasants who supported her and gave her strength.

The more she thought of these, the more excited she became and the more intimate she found Chairman Mao's teaching was to her. Therefore, she took the lead in requesting permission from the school and the hsien revolutionary committee to go back to the countryside to integrate herself with the poor and lower-middle peasants. The hsien revolutionary committee warmly supported her action and approved her request.

One day in August, carrying her luggage on the back and wearing the golden sunlight, she came back heroically to her hometown--Yenlou brigade of Laoch'eng commune in Hsiangch'eng hsien. After that, this young fighter of the Red Guards embarked on a new march and started a new fight. She conscientiously received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and advanced one step after another in the vast countryside.

In the winter of 1968, she was gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. In February 1969, she was elected to be a deputy secretary of the brigade Party branch.

Never Allow the "Four Old Things" Come to the Surface

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chao Yün-ying displayed the spirit of daring to think, to speak, to blaze the trail, to work and to make revolution. She got together with the broad masses of the young fighters of the Red Guards to wage a brave struggle against the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits of all exploiting classes. After coming back to the countryside, she continued to display the "five-daring" spirit of the Red Guards and perseveringly used Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy the rural positions in the course of struggle.

In 1970, some old customs and old habits rose to the surface in Yenlou brigade. People could often hear: Such and such a young woman received so many presents from her betrothed; such and such a young man spent so much money on buying gifts for his sweetheart, and so on.

This problem attracted Chao Yün-ying's close attention. She thought to herself: During the great cultural revolution, we the Red Guards went everywhere to break down the old and establish the new. Why have these old customs and habits revived now?" It was late in the night, and she was still studying Chairman Mao's teaching: "Remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way." She was greatly enlightened. True! This is an expression of the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle. The overthrown exploiting classes always use the old ideas and the old customs and habits to corrode the people's souls. It is unimaginable that problems can be solved by launching an attack once or twice. The masses must be led to effect the most radical rupture with this kind of outdated traditions and concepts. At present, it is necessary to mobilize the young women to return the betrothal presents which they received at their engagements.

Chao Yün-ying reported to the Party branch what she had in mind. The comrades of the Party branch warmly supported her. So, she went with the member of the Party branch committee who was responsible for youth work to lead the CYL members and the young people of the whole brigade to set up a study class. In the study class, the old poor peasants told all participants the wicked deeds of the landlords in making use of the occasions of weddings and funerals to brutally exploit the laboring people before the liberation. In the old society, there was a big landlord surnamed Chang in this village. Misappropriating his power and influence, he took five wives. Each time he took a wife, he forced the poor peasants to send him gifts, although they had to sell their belongings. When the laboring people held a wedding or a funeral, he took the chance to lend away grain and money at usurious rates of interests. The young people were filled with indignation when they heard the accusations made by the old poor peasants. Immediately after that, Yün-ying again led the young people to uncover the crimes of the class enemies in using the "four old things" to ingratiate themselves with and corrode the cadres after the liberation.

Through study, the young people understood that although the giving away of betrothal presents among the laboring people was not identified with the relations of exploitation, it manifested the influence of the "four old things." The young women who had accepted betrothal presents at their engagements unanimously expressed their desire to return these presents to their fiances.

For the purpose of taking advantage of this event of returning betrothal presents to carry out education in the line among the commune members of the whole brigade, the Party branch decided to call a mass meeting. Mobilized by Chao Yün-ying, the young people vied with each other for permission to speak at the meeting. Chu Hsiu-ying, a young woman and a member of the brigade CYL branch committee, took with her a big heap of betrothal presents given her by her fiance and mounted rostrum. She firmly expressed: "We women must take the road of liberation ourselves. Today, I want to declare war on the old customs and habits, to firmly break away with the old system of marriage and all outdated traditions and concepts, and to return intact the betrothal presents which reflect the remnants of old systems and old ideas!"

After that, all young people strove to break with old ideas. In a few days, more than 50 families in the brigade returned the betrothal presents they had received.

Not Yielding an Inch in Problems of Principle

In the spring of one year, Yenlou brigade had a greater surplus of hay. A fraternal brigade in the neighborhood did not have fodder for its cattle and sent some people to buy hay from the No. 7 production team of Yenlou brigade. This production team set the price rather high which was hardly acceptable to this fraternal brigade.

Hearing this, Chao Yün-ying thought to herself: "When some fraternal brigades had difficulties, Tachai brigade selflessly gave them support. Now

can we take advantage of the shortage of other brigades to sell hay at a high price? This is a question of orientation and of the line. We must take a firm stand." She called on a few cadres of the production team and told them her opinion. They decided to sell hay at a fair price. But, some cadres and some of the masses disagreed. Some of them said: "There is a shortage of hay this year. You cannot buy it in the market. There is nothing wrong in selling it at a high price." Others said: "You Chao Yün-ying just know how to move in a rut. You don't know how to turn your steps even when your head bumps against the wall." Still others said: "The money obtained by selling the hay at a high price belongs to the collective and will be used on production. This is like 'using public materials to build a public wall.' There is no problem." Seeing that there was a controversy, the people of the fraternal brigade who came to buy hay drove off in their cart. Seeing that they had been waiting for a whole morning but could not buy the hay, Chao Yün-ying felt so sorry that she wept.

"Could this be the end of the matter? No!" Chao Yün-ying went home and studied Chairman Mao's teaching again: "If socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will. Can we say that we may keep away from both the capitalist road and the socialist road?" She thought to herself: "In handling problems of the orientation and the line, we must move in a rut. In taking the socialist road, we must not turn our steps. If you turn your steps today and again tomorrow, won't you turn to the capitalist road eventually?"

That night, the production team called a mass meeting. Chao Yün-ying organized all to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and told them about the advanced deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants in Tachai. She also led all to recount the past conditions in the old society when the landlord class took advantage of the difficulties of the laboring people and brutally exploited them. This taught them an impressive lesson. Many of the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "The socialist road is our road to common prosperity. If we exploit other production teams for the interests of our own production team, we are taking not the socialist road but the capitalist road!" This study and discussion enlightened them. They unanimously expressed that they would, as the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai did, display the communist style, take the difficulties of other production teams as their own and sell hay at a fair price to the fraternal production team which ran short of hay.

Work in Accordance with the Party's Policy

In the summer of 1971, the Party branch of Yeulou brigade had a heated controversy over the problem involving one of its committee members.

The Party branch committee member in question was influenced rather deeply by the clannish concept. He dared not struggle against the bad people and the bad deeds of his clan. The masses were very critical about him. The Party branch criticized him at a meeting. He not only did not accept this criticism but also argued with other committee members. After that, he went even to the extent of giving up his work. The comrades of the Party branch were deeply dissatisfied with him. Some of the Party branch committee members

were angry with him, saying: "Without him, we can make revolution as well!" Others suggested his dismissal. But, Chao Yün-ying disagreed with this method of work. She said: "To change a man, it is better to change him ideologically. If a cadre commits a mistake, the Party organization should do its best to educate him in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching 'Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the illness to save the patient,' and help him come back to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and work more properly for the Party. Leaving him alone or just replacing him is incompatible with the Party's policy toward cadres."

To unify the viewpoints of all comrades, Chao Yün-ying led them to recount two examples: The leader of the No. 3 production team and the leader of the No. 7 production team were old cadres who took their posts since the agrarian reform. They worked vigorously but were rather slow in accepting new things, and consequently scientific farming was not properly carried out in their production teams. Later, the Party branch replaced the leader of the No. 3 production team. This caused ideological unrest among some cadres and some of the masses. As a result, this production team not only failed to carry out properly scientific farming, but also became the most backward production team in the whole brigade. The Party branch did not replace the leader of the No. 7 production team. Instead, it helped and educated him and sent him many times to pay study visits to some advanced units, thereby enabling him to learn lessons in the course of practice and to overcome his conservative ideas. As a result, this production team became an advanced team of the brigade in popularizing new techniques and carrying out scientific farming and reaped high yields of both grain and cotton. The experiences of both the positive and the negative sides educated the members of the Party branch committee. The comrades who suggested replacing the committee member in question learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Yün-ying has said this well. In changing a man, it is better to change him ideologically."

With thinking unified, Chao Yün-ying and the comrades of the Party branch called on the cadre in question many times, had chats with him and got together with him to criticize the "landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. With the help by all comrades, he recalled a past event: Once in spring before the liberation, his family had cooked no meals for a long time. Seeing that the whole family really could not stay alive, his father wanted to borrow some grain from a rich man who was a kinsman, so as to save the family. He told himself that this rich man was of the same clan and would not possibly see them die and refuse to lend them some grain! Contrary to his expectation, however, when the rich man saw him, he said with a sarcastic smile: "You have come to borrow grain. Can you repay it?" And so his father was sent away empty-handed.

The more he thought of this, the more clearly he understood that: "It is really true that class relationship is closer than clannish relationship!" Therefore, he got together with the cadres and the masses to roundly criticize the sabotage activities of the class enemies. When the struggle was underway violently, a kinsman came before him, saying: "Look, whomever you may struggle against, they are people of the same family." He refuted immediately: "We don't care whether they are people of the same family or not. We just talk about the class and the line, and not the clan!"

Leader in the Fight against Heaven and Earth

Yenlou brigade is situated in the north of Laoch'eng commune in Hsiangch'eng hsien. It is bounded on the north by the Fire Dragon Mound and on the south by the Shihpali Gully. Between them is a tract of low-lying land extending 3 li long, which is called "slope at the rear of the city." In this place, a big rain would cause big disaster, a small rain would cause small disaster, a dry spell would result in drought, and production was most backward in the past. Before liberation, this ballad was very popular: "If you have a daughter, don't marry her to a man who lives on the slope at the rear of the city. Her hair will turn gray prematurely by being over-exposed in the sun, and her feet will swell as a result of working too long in water. The land is teeming with wild growth, where the water birds form their nests. There are more weeds than crops." After liberation, preliminary measures had been taken to cultivate the land, and the level of production was raised. But, the disasters of drought and waterlogging were still frequent. By 1966, grain output was only 300 catties or so per mow.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" was launched enthusiastically in Yenlou brigade. After being posted as deputy secretary to the Party branch of this brigade, Chao Yün-ying decided to lead the masses to bring about a thorough-going change in the outlook of the brigade. She said: "The Party and the people have charged this piece of land to us. How can we be revolutionaries if we do not lead the masses to cultivate it properly?"

After seeking advice from the masses, Chao Yün-ying got together with the comrades of the Party branch to plan for the building of a water conservation project that would "combine digging of ditches with building of canals, simultaneously abolish that which is evil and promote that which is profitable, and conduct water from the south to the north in a drought and from the north to the south when waterlogging occurs."

Immediately after that, Chao Yün-ying went many times to the mound in the north and the slope in the south to investigate the direction of the flow of the streams and survey the topography. One day, a heavy rain fell. She took off her shoes, rolled up the leggings of her pants and went upstream to investigate the direction of the flow and to test the depth of the water in the stream. When she came back from the fields, she looked just like a "man of mud." After that, she got together with the cadres of this brigade to carry out survey by making use of a discarded glass bottle as an "indigenous level." After careful investigation and study, they found a suitable site for digging ditches and building canals.

In late winter 1969-1970, the members of the Party branch led the commune members of the whole brigade to set out for the site of the water conservation project. At that time, the roaring cold wind kept blowing and the ground was frozen and was hard like the iron plate. A strike with the spade on the ground only left a dent behind. Chao Yün-ying worked so hard that the skin of her hands cracked and her palms blistered. The commune member who worked together with her felt a heartache at seeing this and said to her: "See how you have over-worked yourself. Take a rest right now!"

Smiling, she said: "Socialism is achieved not by waiting but by working. In order to change heaven and earth, we must show no fear of shedding blood and doing sweated labor."

After a whole winter's intense fight, the trunk canal of the water conservation project capable of conducting water from south to north and from north to south was completed. Immediately after that, a network of more than 20 medium-sized and small drainage and irrigation canals were dug and more than ten aqueducts and sluice-gates built around this trunk canal. As a result, the 1,000 mow of low-lying land was criss-crossed by ditches and canals, which could bring in water in a drought and drained away water when waterlogging occurred.

Last year, the more than 300 mow of land on the south slope planted to paddy yielded an average of some 900 catties per mow. The per-mow output of late rice went beyond the "Yangtze" level. The cotton planted last year also gave an average output of more than 100 catties per mow.

*

Steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, thousands upon thousands of the Red Guard fighters are growing up healthily under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Successors to the cause of proletarian revolution are emerging in an unending stream. In the summer of last year, Chao Yün-ying was posted deputy secretary to the Party committee of Laoch'eng commune. Recently, she was selected to be a deputy secretary of the CYL Honan Provincial Committee. Whenever they mention Chao Yün-ying, the poor and lower-middle peasants invariably praise her, saying: "Yün-ying's heart is linked with ours. She is a good cadre who grows up from among the Red Guard fighters."

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

* * *

Jen-min Jih-pao Articles on Role of Red Guards

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

today's "people's daily" carries three articles on its third page on the past and present role of the red guards.

seven years ago today, chairman mao received masses of red guards and other revolutionary young people who streamed to the capital from all parts of the country. it was the first of his eight receptions of a total of 11 million young people. the red guard movement then swept the country, opening a new page in the history of china's youth movement.

one of the articles, entitled "chairman mao's red guards are always fighters", is by the red guard corps of the middle school attached to tsinghua university. it says that this was the first red guard organization in china set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution. when liu shao-chi and company were trying to suppress the red guards and strangle the vigorous cultural revolution, chairman mao wrote the tsinghua red guards a letter giving them warm support. he praised the revolutionary actions of the red guards and said that they "express your wrath against and your denunciation of the landlord class, the bourgeoisie, the imperialists, the revisionists and their running dogs, all of whom exploit and oppress the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary parties and groups. they show that it is right to rebel against reactionaries. i warmly support you."

then the red guards, through big-character posters, debates, airing of views and mass criticism, directed their spearhead at the bourgeois headquarters. at the same time, they spread the flames of revolution throughout the country. the red guards tempered themselves in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, as successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

however, taking advantage of the young people's lack of experience in class struggle, political swindlers like liu shao-chi spread rumours and played tricks and stirred up reactionary ideological trends; they master-minded the counter-revolutionary "516" organization to split the ranks of the red guards, in an attempt to lead the red guard movement astray. seeing through their tricks in time, chairman mao pointed out in june 1967: "we must be good at guiding those people in our ranks with petty-bourgeois ideas on to the path of the proletarian revolution. this is crucial to the success of the great proletarian cultural revolution." this broke through the plots of the enemy to undermine the red guard movement.

in december 1968, chairman mao issued the call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." in warm response, more than 1,400 red guards, schoolboys and schoolgirls of the middle school attached to tsinghua university, left for northern shensi, shansi, inner mongolia, chinghai, heilungkiang, kirin, yunnan, hopei and the outskirts of peking, to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

many outstanding red guards have come to the fore. they include fu tsu-ming who, despite his duodenal ulcer, jumped into a mountain torrent and, along with other students and poor and lower-middle peasants, rescued five people and more than 100 draught animals.

sun li-che, another red guard, has grown into a skilled barefoot doctor in the hilly area of yenan. he has treated thousands of patients and successfully performed more than 100 operations at people's homes -- cave-dwellings. he has been admitted into the communist party.

forty red guards who have settled in a county in shansi province have matured rapidly. some have become party or youth league members. a number of them have taken up leading posts or technical work in their production teams.

another article in the "people's daily" describes the role of former red guards in the current revolution in education. the article cites peking university as a case in point.

of the 320 former red guards who have remained in the university, more than 200 are teaching or doing scientific research, and some 60 are playing an important role in the university-run factories. another 60 are engaged in political work, including some 20 who are on the leading bodies at university or departmental level. more than 70 per cent of the red guards have joined the communist party.

these former red guards study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's writings seriously. on the basis of criticizing the revisionist line in education, they have put forward many new teaching plans and taken the lead in carrying them out.

STUDY OF "THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE"

Recognize Clearly Ambitionists' Conventional Tactics

- Notes in the study of "The Civil War in France"

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 13, 1973)

On May 30, 1871, two days after the failure of the Paris Commune, having regard to the needs of struggle in the international communist movement, Marx picked up his pen to write the brilliant work "The Civil War in France." In this great work, Marx, firmly adhering to the proletarian standpoint, made an overall and scientific analysis of the situation of class struggle then prevailing in France and summed up lessons and experiences relating to the Paris Commune.

The Paris Commune is the first regime of proletarian dictatorship in the history of mankind set up by the proletariat in Paris.

The seizure of political power by the proletariat is just the beginning of a revolution and not its end. Under the proletarian dictatorship, class struggle still remains very acute and complicated. The class enemies are not reconciled to their defeat and always try by every means to make a deathbed struggle and frenzied counter-attacks against the proletariat. This is dictated by their reactionary nature. The proletariat must take full cognizance of this problem. After the seizure of political power, it must persist in class struggle and in proletarian dictatorship and consolidate its acquired political power and carry through the revolution to the end.

After his escape to Versailles, such a bourgeois representative as Thiers never for a moment ceased plotting a comeback. The sight of the red banner symbolic of a labor republic fluttering above the municipal government bureau drove him mad with rage. He howled and yowled, "I will never allow the paupers to celebrate their victory."

To win more time in reorganizing counter-revolutionary forces for suppressing Paris in revolution, crafty Thiers stopped at nothing in pursuing various vile and shameless counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics. In the book, Marx pointed out, "Thiers is a master in small state roguery, a virtuoso in perjury and treason, a craftsman in all the petty stratagems, cunning devices, and base perfidies of parliamentary party-warfare; never scrupling, when out of office, to fan a revolution, and to stifle it in blood when at the helm of the state." When he felt a lack of strength, he sang resonantly the tune "Non-interference in the peace of Paris," putting up the cloak of "protecting the Republic." Meanwhile, he vigorously gathered together the remnants of a defeated force and unhesitatingly sold out the national

interests of France by begging Bismarck for the release of a large number of French prisoners of war to put together a counter-revolutionary army. After half a month of many-sided preparations, Thiers felt himself full-fledged enough to expose his hideous self and declare with clenched teeth, "Enter Paris with law upheld" and "Adopt drastic means to suppress the revolution," thereby fully laying bare the ruthless traits of the bourgeoisie and its hideous features.

At that time, because the proletariat still lacked experience in revolutionary struggle and also because of the influence of Proudhonism and Blanquism, the Commune committed a fatal mistake by failing to launch a resolute attack against the counter-revolutionary Versailles. As a result, Thiers and his gang were given a breathing spell to regroup counter-revolutionary forces for a comeback. A ruthless inhuman bloody massacre was staged against the proletariat and revolutionary people in Paris. Revolutionary Paris was bogged down in a blood bath. The first proletarian dictatorship in the history of mankind was thus brought to an end. This is a lesson in blood.

All ambitionists and plotters bent on running against the current of history and committing counter-revolutionary tricks cannot avoid covering themselves up by playing the tactics of political swindlers. This is the case with Thiers in history and the same applies to Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. When they consider that their time has not come, they play petty political tricks by assuming the "revolutionary" poise and professing their own "consistent correctness." But they stealthily promote sects, win over "mountain strongholds" and form sworn factions, in preparation for plunging the revolution in a blood-bath one day. They raise a hue and cry and their counter-revolutionary arrogance is at its heights. Yet history is always ruthless. No matter how they plot the scheme, all counter-revolutionary ambitionists and plotters will in the end be crushed by the wheels of revolution and end up with the loss of fortune and honor and a life of shame and doom.

The law of class struggle tells us that the inevitable result of class struggle is the victory of the revolution and the defeat of the enemy. But the enemy will not perish of himself. Therefore, in order to overcome the bourgeoisie and insure the victory of the revolution, the proletariat must see in the changing tactics of the enemy its unchanging class nature, heighten its vigilance and persevere in struggle.

The proletariat not only must give tit-for-tat and dare to fight when the enemy bares its ferocity, but also be good at seeing the essence through the false appearance, recognizing the nature of the enemy and attacking the class enemy when the enemy disguises himself. Concerning such counter-revolutionary political frauds of the class enemy, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago, "They either create something out of nothing and spread rumors right in our presence; or lay hold of certain superficial phenomena to attack the essence of things; or praise a section of people and attack another; or seize a pretext to 'burst open certain gaps' to put us in a plight. In a word, they always study tactics for dealing with us and 'watch and assess the orientation' in order to have their way. ..... We revolutionary Party members must understand such stuff of theirs and must study

their tactics so as to triumph over them. We must never be so bookish as to over-simplify the complicated class struggle." Only in this way can we win victory in the proletarian revolution, keep the proletarian political power that has been won without losing it again, continuously consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and insure that the socialist rivers and mountains will never change color.

* * *

RURAL EDUCATION

Ch'eng Hsien, Kansu Province, Becomes An Advanced Hsien in the Popularization of Education in Mountainous Areas

- Through effectively strengthen leadership and adopting various means to run schools, the whole hsien has initially formed a socialist education network with primary schools available in every village and middle schools in every commune

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 12, 1973)

(NCNA Lanchow, August 11, 1973) The leading members of the Party committee of Ch'eng hsien, Kansu Province, by going deep into the midst of mountainous areas to make investigations and studies, have effectively strengthened their leadership over education in the mountainous area. This makes for a rapid development of educational undertakings in the mountainous area. Now the whole hsien has initially formed a socialist education network with primary schools available in every village and middle schools in every commune and become an advanced hsien in the popularization of education in the mountainous areas of Kansu Province.

Ch'eng hsien lies in the mountainous area of Lungnan. There, mountain ranges stretch away in an undulating fashion, criss-crossed by ditches and gorges. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' revisionist educational line, the mountainous area knew of very few schools, and educational undertakings developed at a slow pace. Early in 1970, after the new Party committee of Ch'eng hsien was established, a serious study of Chairman Mao's directives on revolution in education was combined with a penetrating criticism of the revisionist educational line. The great significance of developing educational undertakings in the mountainous area was seen. Under the leadership of the hsien Party committee, educational revolution leadership groups were universally set up in the hsien, communes and brigades. The secretary and deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee personally headed for the remotest mountainous-area communes and brigades in the whole hsien to make investigations and studies. A program for the popularization of primary school education in the mountainous area was worked out, and a wave of enthusiasm for popularizing primary school education in the mountainous area of the whole hsien was rapidly whipped up. After over three years of efforts, the number of primary schools in the whole hsien rose from 121 to 305 and that of teachers from 459 to 861.

In the process of popularizing primary school education in the mountainous area, the hsien Party committee paid great attention to training and building teaching forces for mountainous areas and conscientiously solving of the question of teacher shortage there. From 1970, the hsien Party committee successively selected over 60 outstanding teachers and 26 leading cadres from the schools on the plain to strengthen those schools in the mountainous areas. Over 300 educated youths and demobilized militarymen were also transferred from the communes on the plain to strengthen the teaching forces of the mountainous areas. After their arrival at the mountainous areas, this group of

teachers, with the warm help of the Party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, underwent tremendous changes in thoughts and feelings, and contentedly settled down to an educational career inthe mountainous areas. There had emerged a large number of outstanding teachers.

Following the development of educational undertakings in the mountainous areas, the shortage of school premises and equipment became a prominent problem. The hsien Party committee resolutely and unswervingly carried out the guideline of self-reliance and hard struggle, and aroused the broad masses to rely on their own strength to solve the problem.

The T'anpa commune is a mountainous area commune lying in the remotest part of this hsien. In the course of popularizing education, the cadres and commune members of this commune developed the spirit of the "pauper." When there were not enough school premises, the poor and lower-middle peasants offered their houses. When there were not enough classroom tables, they made do with door boards and wooden planks. When there were not enough benches, they made seats with earth bricks. In a short time, the whole commune set up eight primary schools.

By relying on the masses' own strength and making use of simple and crude equipment and locally available materials, the Paiwan brigade of the Huangtu commune built in over one year's time 18 school buildings and made on their own 20 sets of table and benches, thereby solving the question of schooling for 104 school-age children in the whole brigade.

Laying hold of these typical examples, the hsien Party committee summed up and popularized them in time. The various brigades and production teams in the mountainous area enthusiastically contributed labor and material to the building of school premises. In three years, with local factors in mind, 179 primary schools were set up. The total number of mass-run schools established was more than double the sum total of people-run schools set up in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In the course of developing educational undertakings in the mountainous areas, the hsien Party committee operates schools in line with the features of the mountainous areas and the wishes of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Mobile teaching is practiced in some mountain villages that lie far apart and have too few school-age children to justify the operation of independent schools.

The 15 households of the Haikou production team of the Sungp'ing commune with eight school-age children are distributed over a 15-li long valley deep in the mountains. To facilitate the masses, the teachers adopt the method of conducting mobile teaching by going to a fixed point at a given time to conduct class. This enables all the school-age children in this remote mountain valley to go to school. Starting from realities, this hsien has set up additionally teaching points to make schooling available to the poor and lower-middle peasants near their homes.

The commune members of the Ch'ip'an brigade of the Ch'enyüan commune live in scattered dwellings in a remote place. In the autumn of 1970, the commune set up at the site of the brigade a primary school, thereby solving the question of schooling for the school-age children in two neighboring villages. But in seven scattered natural villages, nine school-age children had still to walk over 10 li over mountain trails to go to the primary school of the brigade. This was most inconvenient. Subsequently, the commune also set up in the central part of these seven natural villages a teaching point. This enabled the nine children to go to a nearby school. In addition, they adopted the method of bringing teaching to one's doorstep to suit the convenience of the masses. For those school-age children of solitary villages and lone households lying farther away from the school or those school-age children separated from a school by a mountain or a stream, teaching was brought by teachers to the doorstep. Alternatively, higher-grade students were organized and committed to teaching supplemented by regular tutorship by teachers.

Due to the adoption of various means to run schools, the school-age children in the mountainous areas are generally able to attend nearby schools. The results of popularization of education in the mountainous areas have basically been consolidated.

The vigorous growth of educational undertakings in the mountainous areas has led to the cultivation of a large number of socialist-minded and cultured laborers. Over the past two years, over 1,230 higher primary school and junior middle school graduates have successively taken up duties as rural study tutors, propaganda personnel, people-run primary school teachers, barefoot doctors, agricultural technicians, bookkeepers, tellers, etc., and become an important force in the building of mountainous areas.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations Movement Gains Headway in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 17, 1973)

a mass movement for technical innovations is developing in depth in tientsin, one of china's long-standing industrial centres along the coast.

the current movement, which embraces every industry and trade here, covers re-designing of products, transformation of equipment, improvements in technical processes, multiple utilization of material and mechanization or automation of work procedures.

well over 19,000 innovations have been adopted in tientsin's industry since the beginning of 1972. some 7,400 specialized machines have been built to equip the 190 new production lines, fully or partially mechanized or automated, which have been put into operation.

the technical innovations movement in tientsin's industry in recent years has shown a trend of advancing from individual improvements in existing products to complete re-designing of products and trial-production of high-quality precision new products; from improvements in tools and work processes to adoption of new ones involving up-to-date technology; from minor modifications to individual machines to complete transformation of equipment or building of new machinery with much greater efficiency; and from improving separate work processes on individual machines to achieving continuous production over several machines and processes. all this contributes to the transition from semi-mechanized or mechanized production to partial or complete automation.

to date, over 60 per cent of the products of tientsin's machine-building industry have undergone fairly radical changes in design. the revised models are lighter, more compact, simpler in structure and of finer properties than the old products.

such new techniques as silicon control, fluidics, laser, microbiological treatment and radioactive isotopes have been widely introduced in different industries. conduit reaction and the atomization drying method have been applied in the chemical industry.

most of the principal machinery in the cotton industry, one of the city's traditional trades, has been transformed or replaced. all the out-dated spinning frames have been replaced by high-speed ones and this has raised average productive capacity per thousand spindles per hour from 37.5 to 41.5 kilogrammes. altogether 5,400

looms have been remodelled or replaced by new ones with automatic devices for changing shuttles. this has enabled the weavers to tend four times as many looms as before while lightening labour intensity.

the many new production lines of different types built in the course of the technical innovations movement have contributed to production notably. the automated production line for painting at the tientsin sewing machine factory has dispensed with six of the previous ten work procedures, shortened the cycle of production from 48 days to two, cut down the number of workers needed from 70 to seven, increased output and lowered consumption of material. this alone will save the state an estimated 270,000 yuan a year.

in carrying out technical transformation, local factories follow the line of progressing from easier and simpler processes to more difficult and complicated ones, from part to whole and from cruder to finer devices in an uninterrupted course of innovation and improvement.

seven large-scale technical transformations have been made over the past seven years at the tientsin storage battery plant, resulting in the mechanization or semi-automation of the five major work procedures. the workers here began with eliminating manual work with individual machines, then arranged the machines into streamlines and finally turned these into continuous production lines each involving several work processes.

the semi-automated production line for making lead powder, which was completed in four successive stages, has eliminated manual labour and the hazard of dust, reduced the operating staff from 24 to two and increased daily output from 2.5 to six tons.

altogether five mechanized production lines and 370 specialized machines have been built at this factory over the past years. strenuous manual labour has been done away with and the workers are now free from the hazards of dust, gas and acidic mist. compared with the year before the cultural revolution began, annual output has quadrupled, 21 new varieties of products have been added and production costs have been cut by almost 30 per cent.

the various industry bureaus in this city have attached great importance to the technical innovations movement and drawn up programmes for technical transformation. three-in-one groups made up of workers, cadres and technicians have been set up in many factories to guide the work. technical forums, evening schools, exchanges of experience and demonstrations of new skills have been organized to help promote the technical innovations movement.

YOUNG CADRES

Young Cadres Take Up Leading Posts in Central China Hsien

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 18, 1973)

cadres between 20 and 30 years old account for 44 per cent of the members of the communist party committee of yuanchiang county in hunan province, central china, and the district and commune party committees under it.

the young cadres, 198 in all, have been chosen from among workers, former poor and lower-middle peasants, educated young people and technicians, who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. led by local party organizations and with the help of veteran cadres, they play an important role in leading the socialist revolution and construction in their localities.

leading bodies made up of old, middle-aged and young people have been set up at various levels during the cultural revolution. this is an effective measure for training successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

with great enthusiasm for the revolution, the new cadres have led the masses in winning victory after victory in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

wearing a straw hat and straw sandals and with a satchel slung over her shoulder, liu yueh-ying, new woman party secretary of the tungfanghung people's commune, is always seen among the masses. she joins them in farm work whenever she has time.

the commune is located on a small island in the middle of tungting lake. led by the woman secretary, the commune has built a massive dyke to keep back floods, dug eight canals, dredged 71 ditches and put up 45 sluice-gates. this ensures its farmland stable and high yields despite excess rainfall or dry spells.

the commune's 1972 grain yield topped 9.3 tons per hectare, an increase of more than 40 per cent over 1970. pigs in stock were 30 per cent more. there were also good harvests of cotton, hemp and other cash crops. the commune has been elected an advanced unit in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

kuo chi-yu, secretary of a brigade party branch, has never divorced himself from physical labour since he became a member of the county party committee. last year, he spent six months in physical labour and the rest in office work and study.

he asked commune members to study chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china" with him and encouraged them to contrast their bitter past with their present happiness. this helped them raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and brought about great changes in production.

despite a serious drought last year, the brigade gained a better grain harvest than in 1971, itself a good year, averaging 9.6 tons per hectare. last year's harvests of cotton, tangerines and ramie were also good.

the county party committee has organized the new cadres to study the writings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works seriously. so as to help them acquire the marxist stand, viewpoint and method. the county party committee encourages them to go and work at the grassroots and gain first-hand knowledge.

wang yu-chen, a former brigade book-keeper, has worked successively in the county "may 7" cadre school, a commune and a production brigade since she was elected a standing committee member of the county party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee. her consciousnes of the struggle between the two lines and her ability have been raised rapidly.

COMBINATION OF STUDY WITH PRODUCTIVE LABOR

Southwest China School Combines Study With Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 18, 1973)

successful combination of learning with productive labour is reported by the chengkuan "may 7" middle school, in tayi county, szechwan province. the effect is to help the students transform their ideology and raise their ability to analyse and solve problems.

applying chairman mao's "may 7 directive", the school has opened up experimental plots, tea gardens, orchards and medicinal herb plots. it also runs a small glassware factory and chemical, farm machinery and micro-biotics workshops. in addition, the students go out to work for a time in nearby factories or rural communes, and invite experienced workers and peasants to the school to give lectures.

classroom teaching is closely linked with productive labour, so that the teachers and students take society as a vast "classroom".

the senior middle school students formerly confined themselves to textbooks, and their knowledge of physics was very limited. but since going to work in factories, they have learned to handle lathes and make machine parts by their own efforts, with the assistance of the workers. included in their studies are the principles of mechanics and various forms of motion, as seen in the movement of motors, cranes, lathes and other kinds of machinery. what they learn in class is tested and applied in practice. one group of students worked for a month in a county-run farm machinery factory, and from their practical work derived 18 problems for classroom exercises. this helped them grasp firmly what they had been taught and raise their ability in self-study.

on the eve of the 30 anniversary of chairman mao's "talks on the yenan forum on literature and art" last year, the school invited several amateur worker-writers to give talks to the students. afterwards, the teachers led the students in productive labour and in making social investigations in factories and rural areas, so as to help them to learn from the workers and peasants. thanks to this living form of study, the students in a short period wrote more than 100 pieces of reportage, essays, short stories, poems, dramas and commentaries of different kinds. formerly they found nothing to write about when they were asked to write compositions.

at first, the course on rudimentary agronomy for senior middle school students did not include microbiology. but after the school established its links with production brigades and teams, both teachers and students came to appreciate the vital importance of microbiotics in agriculture. and over the past three years they have, through their study and scientific experiments, produced 100 tons of pesticides and bacterial fertilizer. they have also succeeded in making more than 1,100 sets of colorimeters to test the content of the plant hormone "920". they have not only mastered theory but have helped to satisfy the needs of local agricultural production.

the combination of theory with practice also helps the teachers to raise their standard of teaching. the students now put forward a multitude of questions for the teachers to answer. the teachers, who have also enriched their knowledge through practice, find it necessary to prepare more carefully and have to consult more reference material. for example, when one class was learning glass-making, the students were taught the only materials referred to in the textbooks, namely, silica, limestone and soda-ash. yet through their practical work in a

glass factory, they came to know that various other materials were added in the making of the glass, such as sodium nitrate, antimony sulphide and other substances. then the teacher himself spent some time in the glass factory, consulted veteran workers and studied new data. after grasping the knowhow of glass-making, the teacher taught very well on the chemical reaction of the various substances.

taking part in practice has helped the students to cherish the workers and peasants and to cultivate a love for labour.

the school has not only raised its educational level but, to some degree, has become capable of meeting its own financial needs through the income it derives from its industrial and agricultural undertakings. the school earns enough to cover the teachers' salaries, the expenditure on its over 700 students, the administrative and maintenance costs, and the subsidies for the students who go to the communes to work.

FUTAN UNIVERSITY

Revolutionary Outlook of Students at Shanghai University

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1973)

"since we are attending college on behalf of the workers and former poor and lower-middle peasants, we must study well today in order to work better tomorrow."

this is what in the minds of the 2,000 students selected from among workers, peasants and soldiers since 1969, who are now studying at shanghai's futan university.

hung hsi-hsiang, a student of physics, was a worker at shanghai's no. 8 radio plant, where he made many technical innovations but was baffled by a lot of theoretical problems. after entering the university, he worked hard to grasp science and technology.

in april last year, the department of physics decided to combine theoretical study with experiments on improving a d.c. parameter measuring instrument produced by the no. 8 radio plant. hung hsi-hsiang returned to his factory with a group of class-mates.

applying the theoretical knowledge they had acquired at the university while learning modestly from experienced workers, hung hsi-hsiang and his class-mates finally succeeded in turning out a semi-automatic type of the instrument in two months, and the new product has proved up to standard.

aikman, a girl majoring in english, is of uighur nationality from sinkiang. she had much difficulty in study and often mixed up the three languages of uighur, han and english. each time she was bogged down in difficulty she would recall her family's sufferings in the miserable old days and the high hopes now pinned on her by the peasants in her village and pluck up courage. she wrote in her diary: "no difficulty on earth can overwhelm a communist."

she put in extra time and energy, getting up early for drills in pronunciation and reading, taking careful notes of the lessons, drawing on her class-mates' good experience and improving her own methods of studying. overcoming one difficulty after another, aikman quickly became one of the best students in her class. not long ago, she attended a discussion with a group of english-speaking visitors from abroad and described her family's miserable past and its present happy life in fluent english.

the students know full well that they have been able to go to university thanks to the kind attention of the party and they are studying for the sake of the working class and former poor and lower-middle peasants. they strive to grasp marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and retain the political qualities of the proletariat.

eight girls of the electron computer specialty who live in the same hostel has formed a group to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and writings by chairman mao. spending an hour reading every day and holding a group discussion each week, they have gone over all four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and studied "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "materialism and empirio-criticism" and "anti-duhring" over the past two years, and written some 500 articles summing up their study or criticizing liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

ho chi-kuei, a student of biology, has won acclamation for his whole-hearted service to the commune peasants. last year he went home in shaohsing, chekiang province, for the summer vacation. the moment he walked out of the railway station, he noticed signs of insect pest in the flourishing rice crop. he walked 15 kilometres to the commune headquarters and reported this to the party committee. leading comrades there told him of the active preparations being made by the production teams for combating the pest

and encouraged him to join the peasants in the campaign. it was already mid-night by the time he got home.

early next morning, ho chi-kuei came to the commune's plant protection station, worked out a programme for thoroughgoing investigation and tried out a new device for pest control in cooperation with members of the station.

just as this was finished, ho chi-kuei heard that the sugar-cane crops in a nearby area were hit by insects. despite the sweltering heat, he immediately set out to the spot and helped the local peasants with the preparation of insecticides.

during the three-week long summer vacation, ho chi-kuei toured every production brigade and team in the commune, spending only two days at home. the day he left for the university, he was given a hearty send-off by the peasants. holding his hand, an old peasant said: "though a college student now, you are still one of us."

SUMMER VACATION

Peking Students Join in Summer Vacation Activities

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1973)

a group of "little red soldiers" arrived one evening at a bus parking station and cheerfully demanded to be allowed to help the drivers and conductors wash down the buses. these children are pupils of the no. 2 primary school in peking's hsuanwu district doing their selected chores as part of their summer vacation activities.

peking primary and middle school students enjoy a rich variety of vacation activities. large numbers of them go every day to the children's palace in the central part of the capital where they learn singing and dancing or take part in scientific and sport activities. they also attend talks by old workers contrasting life in the past and at present, and listen to stories told by veteran revolutionaries.

there are similar activities in the children's centres run by local revolutionary committees. at the centre in the western district, many children have heard the stories told by a comrade-in-arms of chang szu-teh, who was immortalised by chairman mao in his speech at the memorial meeting after chang szu-teh was killed by the sudden collapse of a kiln.

the same children's centre has, to date organized 500 students to visit the "farmhand's shed" on the outskirts of peking inhabited by the proletarian fighter wang kuo-fu till his death in 1969. he had qualified for a new house, but, as a leading cadre, he said he would wait till after all the people in his area had new houses.

on visiting this "shed" the students pledge themselves to learn from wang kuo-fu's noble spirit of carrying the revolution through to the end and to be worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

in the chungwen district the children's centre has run several "one day military outings for little red soldiers", in which the children have acquired military knowledge and enhanced their discipline and concept of preparedness against war.

apart from giving the students some homework, in many cases the schools have remained open for the children during the vacation so that they can undertake different kinds of activities there. groups of students have met to study various works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. they also plan "serve-the-people" activities, carry out scientific experiments and undertake social investigations. some schools have organized students to visit young people who have settled in the countryside after leaving school. discussion with them helps the students to understand the political progress made by these educated youth with the help of the former poor and lower-middle peasants. the communist youth league organizations in many middle schools run political study classes.

the peking planetarium has added special shows for the summer vacation period. it also sends members of its staff to the children's centres, and also to the vacation centres of factories, schools and government offices, to pass on astronomical knowledge to the children. an exhibition is run specially for the students by the geological museum. cultural centres, cinemas, libraries and stadiums have organized activities for them. many vacation centres provide the children with books and pictorials, and arrange chess tournaments and ball games. the children of the workers at the peking stamp factory are organized in more than 20 vacation study groups. they join in collective calisthenics, listen to broadcasts, do their homework and carry out "serve-the-people" activities.

prior to the start of the vacation, the municipal education bureau and the peking committee of the communist youth league of china jointly called together representatives of the educational departments and the youth league committees at district level, and also other related departments, to arrange vacational activities for the students. leading bodies were set up at and below district level to co-ordinate the efforts of the school, society and the family.

SPORTS

China's National Middle School Students Sports Meet Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

the 1973 national middle school students sports meet ended on august 16 after more than 20 days of keen competition.

the biggest of its kind since the founding of new china, the meet was held separately in changchun in northeast china and yentai in east china.

it showed a higher level in track and field events than the national middle school students sports meets held before the great proletarian cultural revolution. it bore witness to the growth of china's up and coming sportsmen and to the superiority of the socialist system.

altogether 3,200 students from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (taiwan province not included) took part in ball games and track and field events. over half of the 1,900 entrants in the basketball and track and field events in yentai were girls. the average age of the entrants was 16, the youngest being 14. seventeen nationalities were represented, including han, tibetan, mongolian, hui, chuang and uighur.

before the meet began, the shantung track and field team sent coaches to help the tibet team improve its skill. with help from the shantung team, tzujen choma, daughter of an emancipated serf, trained hard to master the ropes of javelin and hand grenade throwing. she broke the junior javelin and hand grenade throwing records for the tibet autonomous region.

this and other examples of mutual help among the young sportsmen at the meet won warm praise from physical culture workers and spectators.

the rising living standards of the people after liberation and improved physique of the younger generation account for the growing popularity of sport among the youngsters. sport was limited to a few big cities in old china and its development was unbalanced in early post-liberation days.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution, chairman mao's educational policy and his revolutionary line on physical culture have been carried out throughout the country and all-round advances have been made in education and physical culture. spare-time physical training has helped to raise standards in areas where sport was popular before. peking, shanghai and tientsin have established extensive training networks

from sparetime physical culture schools at municipal and district level down to training centres at the grassroots level. they have trained a great number of young sportsmen and promoted sports in schools. in shanghai alone, more than 50,000 middle school students are receiving physical culture training in their spare time, and many have rapidly improved their standards. three national junior records have been improved on ten occasions in the city since the beginning of last year.

many medium-sized and small cities, counties and people's communes in north, east and south china have also energetically promoted physical culture and sport. funing county in north china's hopeh province has established a spare-time physical training network in 40 middle schools and 54 primary schools with 357 teams for track and field events and ball games.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Governor-General Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Aug. 16, 1973)

daniel roland michener, governor-general of canada, today received and had a friendly talk with yao kuang, chinese ambassador to canada, who will soon leave here.

the governor-general asked the ambassador to convey his cordial regards to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

present on the occasion was wang chu-liang, counsellor of the chinese embassy.

a.j. andrew, director-general of the bureau of asian and pacific affairs, and t.h.w. read, deputy chief of protocol, of the canadian department of external affairs, were also present.

earlier on july 30, ambassador yao kuang gave a dinner at the chinese embassy in honour of governor-general michener and his wife. muriel fergusson, speaker of the senate, lucien lamoureux, speaker of the house of commons, mitchell sharp, secretary of state for external affairs, jenne sauve, minister of state for science and technology, ivan head, special assistant to prime minister trudeau, and other prominent canadian personages were present at the dinner, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

mr. mitchell sharp, secretary of state for external affairs, met ambassador yao kuang on august 8.

CHINA AND EGYPT

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Egyptian People's Assembly Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the delegation of the egyptian people's assembly led by sayed ali el sayed, vice-president of the assembly.

present on the occasion were deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee lien kuan and leading members of chinese departments concerned chou chueh and sun ya-ming.

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd was also present.

the delegation arrived here yesterday on its way to the democratic people's republic of korea. lien kuan gave a dinner yesterday evening for the egyptian guests.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1973)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu gave a press conference here this morning in connection with the 29th anniversary of the national day of romania.

ambassador gavrilescu recalled the romanian people's heroic revolutionary struggle for the national independence and liberation.

talking about the achievements made in the socialist construction since liberation by the romanian people under the leadership of the romanian communist party, the ambassador said, "romania today is an advancing industrial-agricultural socialist country with developed industry, constantly modernizing agriculture, flourishing science and culture and steadily rising living standards." "total industrial output in 1972 was 26 times that of 1948 and grain output was double the average yield from 1934 to 1938," he added.

the ambassador also talked about the achievements won in the fields of science, art and culture.

he said: "the romanian people are advancing confidently along the road charted by the party. the romanian communist party pays attention to raising the political and ideological level and the level of cultural and educational activities, educates the masses in patriotism and internationalism and imbues them with the ideal of socialism and communism in order to raise their socialist consciousness."

speaking of the achievements of the romanian foreign policies, the ambassador went on to say: "the relations between romania and other countries are based on principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, respect for territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit in cooperation".

he pointed out: "a major conclusion drawn from the evolution of the international life is that all countries, irrespective of their size, strength and potentials, should be ensured to participate in the settlement of the present major international problems."

the ambassador said: "with satisfaction, the romanian people welcome the paris agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam and the agreement concerning laos, and hold that this is a great victory of the vietnamese people and all forces of peace. the romanian people firmly hold that the u.s. intervention in cambodia must stop so that the indo-chinese peoples can decide their own destiny free from foreign interference."

"romania welcomes with satisfaction the good results of the policy for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland pursued by the democratic people's republic of korea," the ambassador said.

he also said that the relations between romania and china were being "constantly developed and strengthened". he noted: "the visit to china by the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu in june of 1971 made tremendous contributions to the constant development of the many-sided relations between romania and china."

the ambassador also answered questions put by correspondents.

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

a chinese journalists' delegation led by chen chun, a leading member of the "people's daily", left here by air today for bucharest to take part in the celebrations of the 29th anniversary of the liberation of romania and pay a friendly visit.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of peking journalistic circles and other departments concerned including lu ying, chang cheng-teh and wang chen.

minister-counsellor ion dorobantu of the romanian embassy was also present.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Badminton Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1973)

the badminton delegation from thailand led by chumpol lohachala, president of the thailand badminton association, left for hangchow by train this morning, after its friendly matches and visit here. it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of shanghai municipal badminton association and badminton coaches and players.

after their arrival here from peking on august 14, the thai badminton players had two friendly matches with the shanghai municipal and the fukien provincial teams. they played a spirited, fast game, showing agility and a varied style of play. their fine skills were warmly applauded by several thousand spectators. the thai team won a 4-2 victory over the shanghai team and lost to the fukien team 1-4.

the players of the shanghai and fukien teams said that they had not only exchanged experience with the thai players through friendly matches, but more important, promoted the friendship between the peoples and players of the two countries.

watching the matches were lo yi, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee,

sheng shu-shan, leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and liu ping-chen, leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation. they also met with the delegation leader chumpol lohachala, deputy leader amnuay viravan and adviser phan wannamephee.

the thai badminton players visited the shanghai badminton factory with keen interest. workers presented the thai friends with badminton shuttlecocks. the guests also visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai machine tool plant. they viewed the whangpoo river aboard a ship together with chinese players.

the shanghai badminton association gave a banquet to welcome the thai badminton delegation. delegation leader chumpol lohachala said at the banquet that apart from establishing our friendship with chinese sports circles, the thai badminton players had also brought to the chinese people the friendship of the thai people. he presented the shanghai and fukien badminton teams with badminton rackets and shuttlecocks they had brought from thailand.

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Ambassador to Togo Fetes Cambodian Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1973)

chinese ambassador to togo wei pao-shan hosted a dinner in honour of chan youran, minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his party currently on a visit in togo at the chinese embassy in lome on the evening of august 15, according to a report from the togolese capital.

a documentary on the inspection of the cambodian liberated areas by head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk was shown before the dinner, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Korean Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1973)

a table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with yang su bong as its leader and kang yong so as its deputy leader arrived here by air at noon today to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by yao hsiao-cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chen hsien, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the a.a.a. tournament, and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

present at the airport were sin gi do, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking, choe gi uk, representative of the d.p.r.k. table tennis association to the meeting of the technical consultation committee of the a.a.a. tournamnt.

vice-president of the asian table tennis union rabie hafez el turk was also present.

Leaders of DRVN, RSVN and Lao (Patriotic Front) Table Tennis Delegations Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1973)

ta quang chien, leader of the table tennis delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam, and nam vinh, leader of the table tennis delegation from the republic of south viet nam, arrived here by train today. thao sopha, leader of the lao (patriotic front) table tennis delegation, arrived here by air today. they have come to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

the vietnamese guests were greeted at the railway station by li meng-hua and wang to, vice-chairmen of the a.a.a. organizing committee; and le tuan, counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; nguyen duy hung, deputy leader of the d.r.v.n. table tennis delegation, and members of the delegation; tran binh, counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking; le buu, deputy leader of the r.s.v.n. table tennis delegation, and members of the delegation; and salim m. saleh, leader of the palestinian table tennis delegation.

the lao guest was welcomed at the airport by wei ming, vice-chairman of the a.a.a. organizing committee; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union; phan nhur sam, second secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; ha viet thien, deputy leader of the d.r.v.n. table tennis delegation; and members of the lao (patriotic front) table tennis delegation who had arrived earlier.

More Table Tennis Delegations From Asia and Africa Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1973)

table tennis delegations and players from six asian and african countries arrived here by air this evening to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

they include the malian delegation with saydou ba as its leader and cheick diakite as its deputy leader, members of the nepalese delegation, members of the nigerian delegation, the delegation from sierra leone with thomask bindi as its deputy leader, the ugandan delegation with polycarp kakoza as its leader and the zairese delegation with mafuta kiowe as its leader and mutombo kabamba as its deputy leader.

they were greeted at the airport by wei ming, vice-chairman, and chin chien-ping, deputy secretary-general, of the a.a.a. organizing committee.

present at the airport were nigerian ambassador to china m. a. sanusi, counsellor of the malian embassy in peking hamady tidiani koureissi, counsellor of the sierra leone embassy in peking j.c.w. porter, counsellor of the zairese embassy in peking k. n. kasongo, second secretary of the nepalese embassy in peking basudev sharma and third secretary of the ugandan embassy in peking d.c.m. koma.

also present were rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union, and p.r. sharma, deputy leader of the nepalese table tennis delegation.

Table Tennis Team of Chinese Compatriots in United States from Taiwan Province of People's Republic of China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

a table tennis team of chinese compatriots in the united states from taiwan province of the people's republic of china arrived in peking by air on august 16. players of the team will take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

it was warmly welcomed at the airport by li meng-hua, leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, chen hsien, president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, as well as table tennis players hsi en-ting, hu yu-lan, liang ko-liang, li li, ho tsu-pin, lin mei-chun, chen pao-ching, yang chun and liu hsin-yen.

huang wen-chin, leader of the table tennis team of overseas chinese in japan from taiwan province of the people's republic of china, was also present at the airport.

Commemorative Stamps for Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

a set of four stamps to honour the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament will be issued on august 25, its opening day, by the ministry of posts and tele-communications of the people's republic of china.

the first stamp carries three golden bats with three a's linked together, representing the three continents.

the second shows friends from asia, africa and latin america being welcomed on arrival in peking.

on the third stamp is a woman player making a smart back-hand stroke.

the fourth stamp shows three women players from the three continents in warm embrace, symbolic of their unity and friendship.

each of the first three stamps has a face value of 8 fen (0.08 yuan rmb). the fourth stamp is valued at 22 fen (0.22 yuan rmb).

chang ke-jang, who designed both the present series and the commemorative stamps for the 1971 asian-african table tennis friendship invitational tournament, said: "i wish the tri-continental friendship invitational tournament every success in accomplishing its aims -- to enhance friendship and promote table tennis on the three continents. the designs convey my best wishes to the tournament."

Eighty-Six Countries and Regions to Take Part in Tri-Continental Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

eighty-six countries and regions have already been entered in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, a responsible member of the tournament organizing committee announced here today.

the participating countries and regions are:

asia: afghanistan, bhutan, burma, cambodia, cyprus, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, hongkong, india, iran, iraq, japan, jordan, kuwait, laos (patriotic front), lebanon, macao, malaysia, maldives, nepal, pakistan, palestine, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the philippines, the republic of south viet nam, singapore, sri lanka, syria, thailand, the yemen arab republic and china;

africa: algeria, burundi, cameroon, chad, the congo, dahomey, egypt, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, gambia, ghana, guinea, kenya, liberia, madagascar, mali, mauritania, mauritius, nigeria, rwanda, senegal, sierra leone, somali, south africa (non-racial sports organization), the sudan, tanzania, togo, tunisia, uganda, upper volta, zaire and zambia; and

latin america: argentina, aruba, barbados, bolivia, chile, colombia, costa rica, cuba, curacao, the dominican republic, ecuador, grenada, guyana, honduras, jamaica, mexico, nicaragua, panama, peru, puerto rico, trinidad and tobago, uruguay and venezuela.

more than 40 table tennis delegations have already arrived in peking. in the past few days, they were engaged in intense pre-tournament training and exchanged experience. they also visited factories, people's communes and schools.

AAA Technical Consultation Committee Holds Second Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

the technical consultation committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held its second session here today. it discussed the proposal by the host association -- the chinese table tennis association -- about china sending two teams to the friendship invitational tournament. the proposal was unanimously adopted after full consultation.

representative of the chinese table tennis association wang chih-liang expressed heart-felt thanks to the representatives from various countries present at the session for adopting the proposal. he announced that the two teams are: the table tennis team of the people's republic of china and the table tennis team of chinese compatriots in japan and the united states of america.from taiwan province of the people's republic of china.

representatives of the member nations of the tournament preparatory committee attended the session. they were: p.z. caro (chile), ro dong nyon (the democratic people's republic of korea), g. echeverria (ecuador), a. hamza (egypt), hiroshi yaoito (japan), a.c.i. cassam (mauritius), p.r. sharma (nepal), s.a. vbamgbade (nigeria), h. clemens (tanzania) and wang chih-liang (china).

today's session was presided over by the representatives of egypt, japan and mauritius. it proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

More Table Tennis Delegations Arrive in Peking for AAA

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

table tennis delegations and players from eight asian, african and latin american countries arrived here today to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

among them are the burundi table tennis delegation with mathias barahinduka as its leader and prime nyongabo as its deputy leader, the table tennis delegation from the dominican republic with huberto celestino bogaert garcia as its leader and nestor toribio ivan carcia guerra as its deputy leader, members of the guinean table tennis delegation, the kenyan table tennis delegation

with j. kasyoka as its leader and d. parkash as its deputy leader, the mexican table tennis delegation with helios farrell as its leader, the syrian table tennis delegation with yoshife safer as its leader and assa'ad hassino as its deputy leader, the tanzanian table tennis delegation with v. majaliwa as its deputy leader and the table tennis delegation from the yemen arab republic with yahya beidar as its leader and ali al-sabahi as its deputy leader.

welcoming them at the airport were wang to and liang cho-hui, vice-chairmen of the a.a.a. organizing committee.

present at the airport were burundi ambassador to china albert shibura, guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara, syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrache, ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china abdo othman mohamed, second secretary of the mexican embassy in peking carlos maldonado and third secretary of the tanzanian embassy in peking e.e.e. mtango.

also present were rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union, and ali hussain ahmed, leader of the table tennis delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Acting Governor of Izmir Receives Chief of Chinese Exhibition Group

(NCNA-English Izmir, Aug. 16, 1973)

rasit bilgegurun, acting governor of the izmir province and osman kibar, mayor of izmir received respectively hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and chief of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group here this morning. they had friendly conversations.

present on the occasion was ahmet donmez, general director of the bureau of tourism and of the izmir international fair. hsia hung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in turkey was also present.

hsiao fang-chou arrived here yesterday afternoon to participate in the 42nd izmir international fair due to open august 20.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1973)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the v.n.w.p. and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, left here for home by special plane this morning.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and liang feng and chu chuan-hsien, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry.

present also were:

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, sarin chhak and general duong sam ol, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china;

ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and officials of the two embassies in peking, and nguyen chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n. who is now in peking; and

a.a. brezhnev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the soviet embassy in peking.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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RED GUARDS

Chairman Mao's Red Guards Are Fighting Forever

by

the Red Guard Regiment of the Middle School
Attached to Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1973)

Born in the midst of the stormy great proletarian cultural revolution, the Red Guards have already covered a fighting course of seven years under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The movement of the Red Guards has added a magnificent, beautiful new page to the history of the youth movement in China.

In 1966, when the great proletarian cultural revolution was rising in vigor, a group of revolutionary young fighters of our Middle School Attached to Tsinghua University responded to the great leader Chairman Mao's call, held high the banner "It is right to rebel against the reactionaries," stood up to rebel against revisionism. The first contingent of the Red Guards in the whole country was born in the course of the violent struggle between the two classes and between the two lines.

Taking a reactionary stand Liu Shao-ch'i and his company regarded the Red Guards as a deluge and ferocious animals, brutally oppressed them, and frenziedly attempted to put down this earth-shaking great cultural revolution.

As soon as this new thing--the Red Guards--appeared, the great leader Chairman Mao, standing aloft and looking far into the distance, immediately wrote a letter to our Red Guards of the Middle School Attached to Tsinghua University. Chairman Mao pointed out: The revolutionary action of the Red Guards "manifests indignation and impeachment against all landlord and capitalist

classes, imperialism, revisionism and their lackeys who exploit and oppress the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary parties and groups, and manifests that it is right to rebel against the reactionaries, I give you warm support." "While supporting you, we ask you to pay attention to winning over and uniting with all people who can be united. Those who have made serious mistakes should also be given work to do and be allowed to correct their mistakes and to turn over a new leaf. Marx said: The proletariat not only must emancipate itself but must also emancipate mankind as a whole. Without emancipating mankind as a whole, the proletariat cannot win its final emancipation." Chairman Mao's teachings gave the little fighters of the Red Guards and the revolutionary young people tremendous support and encouragement and pointed out the orientation of victorious advance for the movement of the Red Guards. Beginning from August 18, 1966, Chairman Mao gave eight interviews to 11 million young fighters of the Red Guards and revolutionary people from various parts of the country.

The blaze of the great proletarian cultural revolution spread all over the country. With Chairman Mao's warm support and deep solicitude, the movement of the Red Guards swept all over the country like a tempest. The Red Guard fighters and the broad masses of revolutionary teen-agers and children became brave trail blazers. By means of big-character posters and mass debates, they aired their views, contended and debated to the full extent and directed their spearhead at the headquarters of the bourgeoisie. They exchanged revolutionary experience on a big scale, transmitting Chairman Mao's voice to every part of the motherland and spreading the blaze of the revolution all over the country. With the support of workers, peasants and soldiers in their hundreds of millions, they rebelled against the exploiting classes and the revisionist line, eliminated the bourgeois ideology, promoted the proletarian ideology and washed away the sludge and foul water left behind from the old society, rendering ineffaceable meritorious service. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of the Red Guard fighters received steeling, enhanced their consciousness and built up their ability in the storms of the struggles between the two classes and between the two lines. Successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution grew up healthily in their millions.

After their counter-revolutionary conspiracy to oppress the movement of the Red Guards had gone bankrupt, Liu Shao-ch'i and his company again exploited the weakness of the teen-agers and children who lacked experience in class struggle. They spread rumors, played tricks, incited reactionary ideas and manipulated the "May 16" counter-revolutionary conspiratorial clique to sow dissension within the ranks of the Red Guards, in a frenzied attempt to lead the movement of the Red Guards astray. Chairman Mao saw through all these and promptly uncovered the enemies' conspiracy and intrigue. In June 1967, Chairman Mao pointed out in good time: "We must be good at guiding those people in our ranks with petty-bourgeois ideas onto the path of the proletarian revolution. This is crucial to the success of the great proletarian cultural revolution." Chairman Mao's directive pointed out again the course of the movement of the Red Guards and shattered the sinister conspiracy of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to undermine the movement of the Red Guards.

In December 1968, Chairman Mao issued the great call "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be

re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." The broad masses of Red Guard fighters enthusiastically responded to Chairman Mao's call. In our school alone, more than 1,400 Red Guard fighters set out one group after another to Shensi, Shansi, Inner Mongolia, Tsinghai, Heilungkiang, Kirin, Yunnan, Hopei and the suburbs of Peking, and embarked on the broad road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In our contingent of the Red Guards, there are fighters like Fu Tsu-ming who fought in the countryside in Northeast China. Living together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, Fu Tsu-ming humbly received re-education from them and consciously transformed his world outlook, thereby enhancing his awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. When a mountain torrent broke out, despite his duodenal ulcer, he and some comrades-in-arms jumped into the rapid current and fought bravely together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to rescue five class brothers and more than 100 domestic animals.

In our ranks of the Red Guards, there also are barefoot doctors like Sun Li-che who visited one village after another in the hilly area of Yenan. The ailments of the poor and lower-middle peasants aroused his deep hatred against the revisionist line in medical and health work. A few years ago, Sun was still a junior middle school student who knew nothing about medicine. After arduous study, he and his comrades-in-arms have now treated more than 20,000 cases of illness for the poor and lower-middle peasants and, by means of the indigenous equipment which they made self-reliantly, have successfully performed more than 100 operations in the dwelling caves. He has now been gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and elected member of the CYL committees of Yenan administrative district and Yenan hsien.

In our ranks, there are fighting groups like the 40 Red Guard fighters who came to settle in T'aiku hsien, Shansi. These fighters tempered themselves and grew up in the remote valleys. Within only two years, some of them were admitted into the Party and others into the League. More than thirty of them were rated to be model commune members. Many of them assumed leadership work or technical work in the production teams. They became a fresh force in the cause of socialist revolution and construction. They said heroically: "We are advancing on a road full of sunshine."

Liu Shao-ch'i and his company attempted to change the orientation of the youth movement. They were only daydreaming! We hundreds of millions of educated young people will advance more unswervingly and bravely along the road of integration with workers and peasants under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"The period of schooling must be shortened and education must be revolutionized." This is an extremely important mission of the great cultural revolution. The Red Guard fighters of our Middle School Attached to Tsinghua University warmly respond to Chairman Mao's call, continue to carry forward the dauntless spirit of daring to think, to speak, to blaze the trail, to work and to make revolution, and are making new contributions toward the revolution in education. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, we firmly take class struggle as a main subject of study. We the broad masses of the Red Guard fighters

actively plunge ourselves into the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, penetratingly criticize the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and wipe out its pernicious influence. At the same time, we have on our initiative organized a big number of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought study groups and make strenuous efforts to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. We go to factories and rural areas to make investigations, pay visits and hear reports made by the workers, peasants and soldiers on their past sufferings and present happy life. In this way, we carry out lively and vigorous education in ideology and political line. In the sphere of teaching and learning, we have carried out revolutionary mass criticism and reformed the old system of education, the old contents and methods of teaching and learning, and a revolutionary scene of liveliness and vigor has emerged. Obeying Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," we carry out field camping and military training, learn industrial work and farming, and integrate theory with practice.

The great leader Chairman Mao regards the youth as the sun at eight or nine in the morning and places his boundless hope on them. Each of the Red Guard fighters and the young people should always think of these questions: What kind of ideal should we establish after all? Which road should be choose? To which class should we succeed? Reviewing our past course of living and fighting beside Chairman Mao, we Red Guard fighters feel happy and are proud! Looking into the future, we find that our tasks are heavy and our road of progress is long. We must firmly keep in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, courageously fight against the evil trend and, while taking an active part in the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines, train ourselves to be successors to the cause of proletarian revolution worthy of the name.

Chairman Mao's Red Guards are fighting forever!

* * *

They Are Fighting on the Front of Revolution in Education

- a group of graduates from Peking University, who stay on to work in the university have played a remarkable role in transforming education

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolution in education is developing in depth in Peking University. A vigorous force is fighting actively in this revolution. It comprises former Red Guard fighters--students who stayed on to work in the university after their graduation in 1970. In the past, they joined the young fighters of the Red Guards all over the country in holding high the great banner "It is right to rebel against the reactionaries" and wrathfully rebelling against the revisionist line of education in response to the Party's and Chairman Mao's calls during the great proletarian cultural revolution. In recent years, tempered in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, they have rendered fresh meritorious service in the revolution in education and defended and developed the achievements made in the great proletarian cultural revolution. At present, over 70 percent of the 320 former Red Guard fighters in this university have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. More than 200 of them are fighting on the first line of teaching and scientific research, more than 60 have become the mainstay in production in factories run by this university, and of more than 60 who have become cadres for political work, more than 20 have assumed leadership work at the university and faculty levels.

These former Red Guard fighters not only criticize the old system of education, but also carry out the new system of education. They conscientiously read works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. On the basis of penetratingly criticizing the revisionist line in education and criticizing the reactionary ideology in various spheres of studies, they have put forth a new plan for transforming education and taken the lead in putting this plan into practice and in boldly making innovations.

In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching "The departments of arts should take all society as their factory," the former Red Guard fighters kept in the Department of Economics went many times with the worker-peasant-soldier students to factories, villages and shops to carry out teaching and learning, to sum up new experience in the practice of struggle-criticism-transformation on the economic front and to study new problems in conjunction with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. In this way, the students not only learned the theories of Marxist political economy but also cultivated their ability to analyze and solve problems.

Yu Kuo-tung, a former Red Guard fighter who remains in the university, is a standing committee member of the Party committee of this university's branch at Hanchung. He fights vigorously on the front of revolution in education. In the course of building a base for combining teaching, scientific research and production, he has gone deep into the first line of construction work and made contribution toward the revolution in education.

In the past three years and more, these Red Guard fighters boldly mounted the teaching platform, adding fresh blood to the teaching staff. Ch'eng Han-ch'ang, one of these fighters, taught the course of history of the Chinese Communist Party in a certain class of the Department of History. In order to do a good job in teaching, he studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao to the extent of neglecting even his meals and sleep. He read through a great deal of materials about the history of the Party. He always sought advice from other teachers and discussed problems with the students. Adopting the developmental mode of teaching, he led the students to do private study boldly and actively. Some students thought that they were too dull to learn the lessons well. He got together with them to criticize the "theory of genius" and encouraged them not to fail to live up to the assignment given them by the proletariat. With his help, some worker-peasant-soldier students accomplished their tasks of study given them by the Party.

The former Red Guard fighters have made many achievements in scientific research, and continued to improve their capacity for scientific research. Last year, the No. 4 element squad of the Electronic Instrument Plant accepted the task of trial making a new part with MOS integrated circuit. Most of the members of this squad were former Red Guard fighters. They had to overcome many difficulties before they could accomplish this task. They were well aware that there were tigers on the mountain, yet they determinedly went up this mountain. Lacking technical know-how, they made strenuous efforts to study it. The equipment in hand was insufficient, and they broke down fetishes and superstition and boldly adopted new designs and new technological processes. When their trial failed, they summed up experience and made another trial. After fighting arduously for more than six months, they overcame the difficulties one after another and eventually accomplished the task in triumph.

These former Red Guard fighters have played the role of a backbone in the factories run by the university. Li Wu-po, a former Red Guard fighter now working in the pharmaceutical factory, is leader of the group for producing insulin. Production of insulin involves complicated operating techniques, but by strenuously delving into the techniques and humbly learning from the old workers and old technicians, he has eventually mastered the laws governing the production of insulin. He has also changed the process of production and designed and manufactured the device for concentrating the membrane, thereby raising the efficiency of production by two to three times. On the basis of practice, he has, together with a few other teachers, also compiled some materials for the teaching of bio-chemistry and technology on insulin.

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We Must Not Be Slaves of Marks in Examination, But Must Be Masters of Our Studies

- Red Guard fighters of Hangchow Municipal No. 14 Middle School get together with their teachers to reform methods of examination

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) In December last year, 15 Red Guard fighters of the No. 20 class of the junior section of the Hangchow Municipal No. 14 Middle School suggested reforming the method of teaching by cramming and the old method of setting examination for the subject of fundamentals of agriculture. They dared to uncover problems and enthusiastically got together with the revolutionary teachers to transform education, thereby setting an example for all teachers and students of the whole school.

In April this year, learning from the revolutionary spirit of the young fighters of the No. 20 class of the junior section, the Red Guard fighters of the second grade of the senior section declared: "We must not be slaves of marks in examination, but must be masters of our studies." They suggested reforming the method of setting examination for the subject of physics. After analyzing the conditions of examinations set by their school in the past few years, they felt that the old method of examination was resurging. Once an examination was held, the students were nervous in three things: They were nervous in reviewing their lessons, they were nervous ideologically and they were nervous when sitting for an examination. The examination questions were invariably picked from the textbooks. After study and discussion, the young fighters realized that the struggle between the two kinds of ideology and between the two lines was still very violent on the educational front, and that this was incompatible with what Chairman Mao all along taught: It is necessary to concentrate energy on fostering the ability to analyze and solve problems. For this reason, they got together with their teachers to reform the examination set for the subject of physics. The teachers and the students chose "elevator" as the subject of an open-book examination, because the elevator involved the knowledge of electricity, mechanics and mechanical transmission. To answer the questions, the students called on the workers many times, visited such units as the Hangchow Leather Factory to see their elevators, read through many reference books on electrical engineering, and studied some of the electrical devices in the factory run by their school. As a result of arduous study and repeated researches, each of the more than 150 students of this grade had sketched an elevator drawing. Most of these drawings were up to the standard, and some contained creative ideas. There were altogether 16 kinds of design proposals. These designs won high recommendations from the electrical workers.

The Red Guard fighters of the No. 15 class of the first grade of the senior section in this middle school suggested "five rectifications" in the method of examination, namely: "Putting marks in the first position" must be rectified; "divorcement from politics, from reality and from the masses" must be rectified; "surprise attack" must be rectified; "committing a lesson to

memory and learning it by rote" must be rectified; "the students only running after their teachers" must be rectified. They also suggested creating "three favorable conditions": Create favorable conditions for exploiting the enthusiasm of the students in studying for the revolutionary cause and the enthusiasm of the teachers in teaching lessons for the revolutionary cause; create favorable conditions for cultivating the students' ability to analyze and solve problems; create favorable conditions for examining the practice of teaching and learning, for summing up experience and for improving the quality of teaching and learning. The Party branch of this school supported this revolutionary suggestion. Now, in this school, the past practice of "cramming in class" has been eliminated and the classroom is filled with a lively atmosphere. This has greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the students for study.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Strive To Transform the World Outlook Through the Practice of Teaching Reform

by

Wang Ch'ien (王 前), teacher of No. 2 Middle School in Haich'eng hsien, Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 14, 1973)

I have been serving as a teacher for 30 years. It was only during the great cultural revolution that I really began to understand that I must consciously transform my world outlook. Problems of the world outlook of intellectuals are largely and constantly exposed during the practice of educational work. I pay attention to launching a "fight" on my initiative and making "transformation" consciously in the course of studying the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and receiving re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, so as to continuously adapt my thinking to the needs of the proletarian revolution in education.

Change the Idea That "Intellectual Education Is Primary," Perseveringly Put Proletarian Politics in Command

For a long time in the past, I lacked the class viewpoint in approaching the problem of "intellectual education is primary." I always thought that "the school is mainly a place for teaching knowledge." Dominated by ideas of this kind that attached greater importance to "knowledge" than to politics, I joined others in criticizing "intellectual education is primary," but I did not really solve my ideological problem. When I started to put proletarian politics in command of teaching, I paid one-sided attention to teaching the political content but did not teach the knowledge of language. Later, when the school grasped the quality of teaching, my idea of "intellectual education is primary" became active again, and I taught lessons as I did before the great cultural revolution. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party branch helped me in seriously digging up the roots of the idea of "intellectual education is primary" in the light of my actual ideological conditions. I reviewed the outcome of my upholding the idea of "intellectual education is primary" in the 17 years after liberation. In deep pain, I found that the essence of the idea that "one who has knowledge is free to go anywhere" was to discard the firm proletarian stand, to deny the existence of class struggle in school and to lure the students into concentrating themselves on reading at the expense of politics.

After learning many lessons from setbacks, I paid closer attention to putting proletarian politics in command of teaching and placed the change of the students' thinking in a position of primary importance. Before teaching a lesson on a satirical essay by Lu Hsün on "beating a drowning dog," I repeatedly studied the relevant works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and came to understand that although swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type had been toppled,

yet as the reactionary class represented by them still existed and the influence of their reactionary ideas was still far from being totally wiped out, the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work must be carried through to the end in the spirit of relentlessly beating "a drowning dog." I decided to apply this viewpoint in teaching this lesson well. Putting stress on the use of "figurative expression," I explained why Lu Hsün likened a defeated enemy to "a drowning dog." In conjunction with the lesson, I explained the use of "simile" and "metaphor" in "figurative expression." In this way, the students not only were educated ideologically but also learned knowledge of language.

Change the Idea of "Divorcement from Politics, Reality and the Masses," Perseveringly Integrate Education with the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

Until the initial period of the great cultural revolution, I still was unaware of the problem of the serious "divorcement" of teaching "from politics, reality and the masses" since the liberation. After participating in manual labor for some time in a factory, I began to feel that the "divorcement" of teaching "from politics, reality and the masses" was chiefly caused by the fact that my ideological feeling and class stand did not correspond with those of the workers, peasants and soldiers. But when I returned to the school to resume teaching, I again thought that I was still an "expert" in teaching. However, facts again taught me a lesson. My bourgeois ideas presented themselves once again when I was preparing a lesson. The workers eagerly helped me. This made me understand that in order to overcome "divorcement" of teaching "from politics, reality and the masses," I must constantly participate in the three great revolutionary movements and conscientiously received re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers.

I made up my mind to learn eagerly from the workers, peasants and soldiers and to integrate the teaching of language lessons with the three great revolutionary movements. On one occasion, as I taught the article, "In Memory of Norman Bethune," neither I nor the students understood deeply the spirit shown in "his great sense of responsibility in his work and his great warm-heartedness toward all comrades and the people." How should I properly teach this lesson in conjunction with reality? At that time, our hsien was publicizing the exemplary deeds of Comrade Tai Chin-shan, a model Communist, who heroically sacrificed himself in protection of public property. I went with the students, walking more than 20 li in rain, to visit the production brigade where he worked before he died. We learned a vivid and concrete lesson. Coming back to school, we again learned this article. When we came to the word "martyr" in the sentence "He ... died a martyr at his post," the students immediately linked it with Tai Chin-shan's revolutionary spirit. They added: "This word 'martyr' conforms in spirit with the word 'risk' in the sentence that Tai Chin-shan ... 'risked his life for the revolutionary cause.'" This not only explained more concretely and vividly the word 'martyr' which was in the abstract, but also deepened our comprehension of Comrade Bethune's communist spirit.

Change the Idea of "Holding the Teacher in Reverence," Perseveringly Learn from the Object of Our Education

After the great cultural revolution, I employed the developmental model of teaching in accordance with Chairman Mao's relevant directives. But, the students often failed to understand the lesson despite my enlightenment. Why? I made an investigation, and it was until then that the students said: "We don't know what are written in the teacher's teaching plan. If what the students are taught in class is incorrect, the teacher would also be affected!" I was deeply touched by what they said. I realized that without breaking down the idea of "holding the teacher in reverence" I could not properly employ the developmental mode of teaching.

I was once teaching in class when a student suddenly asked: "A citizen of what country was that old revisionist Bernstein whom you are talking about?" I replied off-handedly: "He was a Russian." As soon as I said that, I knew I was wrong. Should I make a correction? A very violent ideological struggle was going on in my mind: If I admit my mistake before the students, doesn't it mean loss of prestige? After the lesson, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conscientious practice of self-criticism is still another hallmark distinguishing our Party from all other political parties." The next day, I told the students: "Old revisionist Bernstein was a German, not a Russian. What I said yesterday was wrong." I added: "In future, you must not think that everything I say is correct. You must judge a thing by means of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Whenever I have said something wrong, you must boldly point it out." Because I courageously admitted my mistake before the students, the latter were also emancipated ideologically. They dared to think, to speak out and to give me their opinions.

In the past, I always thought that I was "wiser" than the students, and the students always had to ask me for advice; today, I have to learn from the students. This really is a big turn of 180 degrees. When I taught the lesson, entitled, "Follow Chairman Mao Always, Dedicate Our Splendid Youth to the People," a student disagreed with some of the explanation I gave. I felt that this student was right, but I still could not shed the airs of being "wiser." I said reluctantly that I would learn from them, but inwardly I was not very pleased. In addition, some other students had criticized that student after class. So he approached me with an ideological load to make a self-examination. It was quite clear that I was wrong, and yet the student came to make a self-examination before me. This touched me rather deeply and urged me to break with the idea of "being wiser." In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching on "learning from the object of our education," I had a heart-to-heart talk with him. I commended him at a general appraisal meeting. I also told the students the causes of my mistake. I said to them: "In the future, you must express your opinions on the lessons I teach. If you have any dissenting opinions, you must boldly contend with your teacher." After that, the atmosphere in the class became more lively and the teacher and the students discussed problems together for mutual promotion, thereby giving an impetus to teaching and learning.

* * *

Recognize the Students' Strong Points from Their Very Essence

by

Ching Ch'ing-yün (景庆云), teacher of Hsinchiehk'ou East Street Primary School, Peking Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 14, 1973)

Formerly when I was a form master, I had some incorrect views toward the students, which caused many difficulties in my work and impeded my work of changing the students' thinking. After the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, and after studying Chairman Mao's philosophical essays, I came to understand that, in order to function properly as a form master and to transform the students' thinking, I must overcome my metaphysical viewpoint and be adept at recognizing the students' strong points from their very essence.

Correctly Treat the Students with the Viewpoint of "One Divides into Two"

When I took over the No. 2 Class of the 4th Grade, it had 42 students, of whom 30 were boys. I was bored at seeing so many boy students in a class. Every time the students were found to be talkative or restless in class, or a bit loose in discipline, I criticized and reprimanded them. Because I did not investigate and study things and were unable to look at the students with the viewpoint of "one divides into two," I saw only their shortcomings and did not see their strong points. I only saw that the students had problems and failed to see that there were defects in the teacher's work.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party branch of the school organized us to study the works by Marx and Lenin and the philosophical works by Chairman Mao and to roundly criticize the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Through study and mass criticism, I began to see the reflection of idealist transcendentalism and the metaphysical viewpoint in my work. My view toward the backward students was one-sided. Actually, these students had quite a number of strong points. For instance, in the course of doing manual labor, they were all like young tigers, showing no fear of dirty and tiring work and choosing heavy loads to carry. In order to gather scrap iron in aid of industrial construction in the motherland, they even neglected to take their meals and refused to rest on Sundays. These students entered primary school after the great proletarian cultural revolution. Their strong points reflected the achievements of the great cultural revolution and the revolution in education. Why did I fail to see their strong points? The most fundamental reason was that I lacked deep proletarian feeling for the students and did not have the dialectical materialist viewpoint of "one divides into two."

After enhancing my understanding, I went on my initiative close to the students, had chats with them and helped them make progress.

A student of my class, Ts'ui Hsiao-ch'u was known throughout the school as a "naughty general." He couldn't sit quietly in class, and his ratings were unsatisfactory. Because of my preconceived notion against him, I judged the whole of him by one of his deeds, and had a very bad impression of him. Actually, a boy like him--who was born in the new society and brought under the red flag, is now only 11 years old, has passed half of his time in the great cultural revolution and has been educated by Mao Tse-tung's thought--has many strong points. For instance, he once went to do manual labor in the countryside. It rained heavily when he was on his way. He took off his straw hat and offered it to someone else. During recess time in the course of manual labor, he went on his initiative to fetch drinking water for his schoolmates. I readily commended these strong points in him.

At noon one day, I went to his home. I noticed that the dumplings which he had made was steaming in the pot looked white and big. I thought to myself: Since he could cook so good a meal, why was he unable to study well? After that, I had chats with him and taught him to study for the revolutionary cause and to finish his home work conscientiously. He said: "I don't know how to do it, and I just put it aside." I cited the example of his preparing a meal to show that: Nobody is born to know how to do anything. One must learn everything through practice, and there is no exception even to study. He agreed, saying: "When I first learned to make steamed dumplings, I did not know how to apply the right quantity of soda, and the dumplings I made were either sour or brownish. But, I could master the method after making dumplings several times." I told him: "This also is true with study. Nobody is born to learn things well. To study Mao Tse-tung's thought and socialist cultural knowledge is an important political task!"

He showed improvement. He took an active part in political activities and applied for permission to join the Red Little Soldiers (红小兵). He made great progress in observing discipline in class and also could finish his home work in time. His parents said: "In the past, he was fond of wandering about in streets and was loath to go home. Now he is fond of study. This is really a tremendous change in him!" The progress shown by him made me understand deeply that: Only by treating the students with the dialectical-materialist viewpoint, strengthening investigation and study and educating them to the point, can they be transformed ideologically.

Trust the Masses, Give the Students More Training When They Are Young

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Don't lose touch with the masses; be adept at recognizing their enthusiasm from its very essence." A teacher has to keep in touch with a big number of students. In the past, I only regarded them as a group of innocent children. I had no confidence in them and did not give them free reins. I took everything in my hands, and although I was busy all day long, I still could not do my work properly. Nor were the students educated and trained. In the course of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, we criticized the idealist conception of history that the heroes create history. I came to understand that whether or not I would really trust the students and arouse their enthusiasm was a question of whether or not I would carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education.

The primary school students are full of vigor and vitality. They are lively and restless. The teacher's task is to lead them aptly to make all-round development morally, intellectually and physically. The students once suggested forming a basketball team in our class. I felt that this was a good chance to organize the students and to educate them. I discussed the matter with the cadres of the class, and a basketball team and a table tennis team were set up. I gave the cadres of the class free reins in organizing these activities, so as to cultivate their ability to work independently. In the course of these activities, I gave them ideological education in "friendship first, competition second." In this way, the ball games became a lively and vigorous process for changing the students' thinking.

Practice shows that only by trusting the students and bringing their role into full play without my taking everything in my hands, could the students be given real training. Our class once decided to carry out an extra-curricular activity of "learning from the Red Army's thinking and taking the road formerly paced by the Red Army" at T'aojan Pavilion. At the time, our school was short of manpower and could not release another teacher to help me lead the team. I therefore organized the whole class to hold a discussion and to rack their brains to think of ways and means. As a result, this activity was conducted very well. It not only gave everybody a course of education in revolutionary traditions but also strengthened revolutionary unity and forged their ability to work independently. It also gave me lively education in the mass line.

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RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Ownership of People's Commune--Visit to Chiliying People's Commune (four)*

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 15, 1973)

the chiliying people's commune maintains three levels of ownership of its collective economy, the commune level, the production brigade level and the production team level. the basic accounting unit is the production team, except for three production brigades which use the brigade as the basic accounting unit.

the collective enterprises at the three levels have developed constantly during the past 15 years.

commune-run enterprises

the commune-run enterprises include a farm machinery repair and building plant, a tractor station with 12 large tractors, a phosphate fertilizer factory and a transportation team with four trucks. these enterprises, which are at the service of all production brigades and teams in the commune, are beyond the capacity of any one or several brigades to run independently or in cooperation.

the machinery repair and building plant has 130 workers, five lathes, two shapers, a table planing machine, a milling machine, a 65-kilogramme steam hammer and other equipment. its major task is to repair farm machinery and machinery for processing agricultural and side-line products for the brigades and teams. it also accepts orders from the county industrial department to make threshers, crushers and other farm machines. 33-year-old liu shu-heng, a bench worker, is one of the first workers to come when the factory was set up. he said: "the factory had only two heating furnaces at the early days of the commune. workers made by hand the balls for bearings used in push-cart. most of the machines we have now were bought with funds accumulated by the commune-run enterprises, and some of them we made ourselves. the first group of workers are all former blacksmiths and carpenters in the countryside. we learned the necessary techniques and skills at state-owned factories."

the establishment of commune-run enterprises shows that the people's communes are at a higher level of collectivization than the advanced producers' co-operatives. though small in size, the enterprises are important in promoting agricultural mechanization and consolidating and developing the collective economy. the production

* For the first series of reports, see SCMP 73-34 [5439]/17-27--SCMP Ed.

brigades and teams pay only for the parts when they have their machines repaired in the plant, or the repair workshop of the tractor station. the two enterprises trained tractor drivers and repair workers for production brigades. the brigades can do ordinary tractor repairs and the commune-run enterprises overhaul tractors. the commune has over 5,000 pieces of irrigation equipment, machines for processing agricultural and side-line products, large and small transformers and sprayers. more than 90 per cent of them are in proper order all the year round.

the balance of the income of the commune-run enterprises, after deductions for production costs and expanded reproduction, is turned over to the commune as its public accumulation. the public accumulation is used for building commune-wide projects and helping the brigades and teams develop production. the commune put up a phosphate fertilizer factory last year. a commune-run spinning factory is under construction this year. the commune also helped production teams build pump wells in the past few years. all the funds for these projects, which came to the tune of 180,000 yuan, were defrayed out of the commune's public accumulation.

the broadcast station and film projection team of the commune are also supported by the commune's public funds.

tiutien production brigade was lagging behind in production. to help it catch up with the advanced brigades, tien hsiu-ching, the secretary of the commune party committee, went there to make investigations and encouraged the peasants to develop production in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. on the other hand, the commune made an appropriation from the public funds to help the brigade improve production. the commune also gave an interest-free loan of 17,000 yuan to the brigade to buy a 40 h.p. tractor and chemical fertilizer. with the help of the commune, the brigade's yield of grain reached 7.5 tons per hectare last year. the secretary of the brigade party branch said: "relying on its stronger economic power, the commune is propelling all production brigades towards common prosperity."

undertakings by production brigade

the chiliying production brigade, the commune's biggest, has 34 production teams under it. collective enterprises at the brigade level consist of an orchard of 5.3 hectares, a tractor station with eight tractors, a farm tools repair workshop, a flour mill, a brick and tile works and a pig

farm. the flour mill processes grain for brigade members and charges them only the cost. the pig farm sells them piglets also at the cost.

these enterprises added 58,000 yuan to the brigade's accumulation fund last year. the brigade spent the money in this way: it bought a tractor, built a power distribution station, rebuilt the pig farm and allocated more fund for its cotton seed farm. this accounted for 72.3 per cent of the total. administrative costs accounted for 4.7 per cent, and public welfare fund for 13 per cent. this supported the brigade's cooperative medical service under which brigade members pay half the medical fees, provided for the life of old people with no children to support them and gave free film shows.

li hsueh-cheng is one of the seven old people supported by the brigade. now 88 years old, this bachelor who was a hired farm hand before liberation is still going strong. since the setting up of the commune, the brigade has been providing him with food grain, fuel coal, clothing, footwear, bedding and pocket money in addition to free medical care. people are assigned to help him with daily problems.

the expansion of the collective economy has freed the working people from anxiety about old age and illness such as they endured in the old society.

production teams

the no. 19 production team of the chiliying brigade is an average one in terms of farm yield and income. it has 52 households with a total population of 287. it works 30 hectares of farmland and owns draught animals, farm implements, small farm machinery and other means of production.

under the leadership of the brigade, the team as the basic accounting unit is the direct organizer of production and distributes its income to the team members in accordance with the principle "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work".

a peasant's work is recorded in workpoints according to the amount and quality of the labour. cadres of the brigade and team take part in productive labour and get workpoints the same way. if they are absent to perform their duties for the public, they receive allowances in the form of workpoints from the brigade or team, depending on whether they are brigade or team cadres, so that their income matches that of peasants with the same labour power.

distribution takes place twice a year, after the summer and autumn harvests, according to a plan agreed on by the team members. the agricultural tax is paid, seeds

and feed grain are set aside, and the production fund, public accumulation and welfare funds are deducted. the rest is distributed among the team members in proportion to their workpoints. distribution of food grain consists of a basic quota plus differentials based on the amount of workpoints. this conforms to the principle of receiving more for more work and at the same time ensures that large families with few workpoint earners have enough food grain. distributed free of charge to team members, according to the size of the households, are cotton stalks for fuel and vegetables.

the interests of the state, the collective and the individuals are taken into consideration in distribution.

the state assists the collective economy of the people's communes in many ways. apart from agricultural loans, the state stipulates that in a given period agricultural tax does not rise with an increase in production. as production keeps expanding, the percentage of agricultural tax relative to total income drops year by year. take the no. 19 team. its agricultural tax dropped from 6.7 per cent in 1966 to 3.67 in 1972. in case of crop failures because of bad weather, the state decides to reduce the agricultural tax, exempt the unit from it, or grant relief grain and money according to the need in each case.

chemical fertilizer, insecticides, farm produce processing machinery, farm machinery and implements and other items produced by the commune and brigade-run factories are tax-free. in addition, the price of farm machinery, insecticides, chemical fertilizer and power for rural use supplied by the state keeps going down.

Democratic Management--Report on Chiliying People's Commune (Five)

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 17, 1973)

"democratic management is fundamental to the running of a rural people's commune in china. it is a matter of principle and we have kept to this principle conscientiously so as to bring the initiative of the commune members, as masters of the commune, into full play. as a result of this, our commune works quite well and production has developed steadily," said tien hsiu-ching, secretary of the party committee of the chiliying people's commune, when interviewed by hsinhua correspondents.

"as masters of the commune, the members show great interest in the development of the collective economy and all other public undertakings of the commune. the production plans, finances, the distribution of income, the appointment and removal of cadres and many other questions are decided upon after discussion at congresses or all-membership meetings at different levels," he added.

the leadership of the chiliying commune first maps out an initial production plan in line with the state plan and its own concrete conditions. the production brigades and teams mobilize the commune members to discuss this plan exhaustively, and the plan finally goes to the congress of the commune for approval after it is improved according to the opinions of the masses.

tien hsiu-ching quoted instances showing that the production plan became more practical after discussion by the commune members, who thereupon carried it out more consciously. "last autumn", he said, "we first set a target of 5.1 tons per hectare for 1973 wheat production, a 315 kilogrammes increase over last year. when we put this figure to the masses, they pointed out that there was still some latent capacity and that more could be produced in support of the country's socialist construction. in the course of discussion, they put forward many measures for fighting drought and increasing production and suggested changing the target to 5.25 tons per hectare. in fact, our wheat output reached 5.44 tons per hectare this year."

"relying on the masses is a question not of method but of line," tien emphasised. "it is the mass line, a basic line of our party, laid down by chairman mao".

"the most important thing in democratic management is this -- the cadres must have faith in and rely on the masses; they must have the determination to serve the people; their style of work must be one of consulting the masses. the masses are most familiar with production and they must have their say," he added.

we learned from ma hsueh-jang, who is responsible for the commune's water conservancy projects, that every major item of water conservancy work was decided upon after consulting the cadres and commune members in the brigades. and the commune convened one or two congresses every year to discuss the overall water conservancy construction tasks.

the commune members are now engaged on a project to prevent seepage on an irrigation canal leading in water from the yellow river. this project was decided upon in march last year at a conference of representatives of commune members. it is designed to decrease seepage and increase the flow of water so as to be able to irrigate more land.

the project needs about 100,000 workdays and an investment of over 200,000 yuan. ma hsueh-jang said, "the fund mainly comes from the 19 brigades directly benefited, while a small proportion comes from the state. all aspects of the work were decided through full consultation at the conference". /the work started in march last year and is now nearly half finished.

another aspect of democratic management is the cadres' practice of encouraging the masses to voice their criticism and opinions and the effort made by the cadres to improve their style of leadership. tien hsiu-ching said, "our commune party committee and revolutionary committee hold meetings twice every year at fixed times specifically for this purpose. representatives of the commune members are invited to these meetings and their opinions and criticism are listened to. this helps us improve our style of work."

when we visited the liuchuang production brigade, the commune members were having an all-membership meeting to discuss the question of distribution of their income after gathering in the summer crops. the brigade's book-keeper told us: "we publicly discuss the distribution of income and the administration of our finances twice a year, once after the summer harvest and once at the end of the year. the commune members send their representatives to help check up on our financial work. under the supervision of the masses we have strengthened our financial work. this helps us run the commune with frugality."

the leading bodies at the various levels in the commune are formed mostly of poor and lower-middle peasants. the cadres of the production brigades and teams, poor and lower-middle peasants elected by the masses, are not divorced from productive labour.

veteran, experienced peasants are invited to serve as "advisers" to various leading bodies. 63-year-old

ma hsin-ching of the liuchuang production brigade expressed the common desire of these older peasants when he said: "we, former farm labourers, cruelly exploited by the landlords in the old days, are now the masters of our own fate in the new society. we are determined to run our commune well."

Local Cadres Trained in Large Numbers--Report on Chiliying People's Commune (Sixth and Last of the Series)

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 19, 1973)

the rural people's communes in china have trained large numbers of capable organizers and local leaders from among ordinary peasants in the past fifteen years.

the chiliying commune has 213 cadres at the production brigade level -- all of them local peasants. the overwhelming majority of the members of the commune party committee and revolutionary committee are former poor and lower-middle peasants. in addition, the commune has its own peasant-technicians, a total of more than 1,000.

tien hsiu-ching, secretary of the commune party committee and chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, told us: "our chief method of training cadres is to educate them not to become divorced from the masses or to cut themselves off from manual labour but to train them in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment."

most of the leading cadres of the commune join in farmwork and help solve problems on the spot. a few stay in the office in turn to handle daily routine work. "the fields are at the same time our cadres' offices," said one commune member.

shih lai-ho, deputy secretary of the commune party committee and secretary of the party branch of the liuchuang production brigade, is a model worker and famous cotton-grower. under his leadership the brigade's 66 hectares of cotton fields yielded 1,575 kilograms per hectare in 1971, and grain output averaged 7.5 tons per hectare. liuchuang village (now the liuchuang production brigade) used to be one of the poorest of the dozens of villages around. now it sells annually more than 90 tons of ginned cotton and 65 tons of surplus food grain to the state.

shih lai-ho and the other ten cadres of the brigade all come from poor peasant families. before liberation they never learned to read or write. to run socialist agriculture was something new to them. "to do our work well we must be wholly dedicated to the revolution, study hard and increase our ability to direct production in practice," said shih lai-ho.

to find a way to increase the cotton yield, he and the other brigade cadres set aside half a hectare of land for experiments. they worked on the land by day and in the evening attended lectures given by a technician sent by the state. they also modestly learned from experienced cotton-growers and carefully applied their acquired knowledge of cotton cultivation and insect control to their field work.

in 1963 liuchuang was hit by a windstorm and all the cotton seedlings planted on 66 hectares of land were damaged. the brigade cadres immediately consulted veteran peasants and called a mass meeting so as to work out measures to save the cotton crop. in the autumn of that year the brigade achieved the relatively good result of 750 kilograms per hectare.

there is a similar story in the efforts to increase the yield of wheat made by chi chiu-wang, member of the commune party committee and the party branch secretary of the sungchuang production brigade. in 1963 he began to grow a better wheat strain borrowed from another place on a small experimental plot together with other peasants. as their experience grew they expanded the acreage year by year. now all the brigade's 10 hectares of wheat fields use the new strain and chi chiu-wang has become a wheat-growing expert known throughout the province. he has mastered the laws governing wheat sowing, field management and selection of fine wheat strains. wheat output of the sungchuang production brigade has kept ahead year by year and last year reached 7.5 tons per hectare.

typical of the spirit fostered in this brigade was the response of the cadres and members to the rainstorm that hit the brigade last august. in over 20 days precipitation in the area reached more than 700 mm, more than the average for the whole year. all the cotton and other autumn crops were swamped.

braving the heavy rain, the whole membership of the brigade joined in the battle to save the crops. they dug drainage ditches and took other measures. this enabled the brigade to wrest 1,050 kilogrammes of cotton and 11.25 tons of grain per hectare that year. referring to this good harvest, chi chiu-wang said modestly: "don't put this achievement down to us cadres. it shows the wisdom and strength of the masses." he explained that the brigade had always depended on the/state for grain,

much to the annoyance of the peasants who pledged to change this situation. "the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses encouraged us cadres to work hard to increase grain output," he said.

tien hsiu-ching effectively summed up these points for us when he said: "how is it that we are able to run the commune well, with over 6,000 hectares of land and 50,000 people? it is because we cadres, the poor in the old society, have been trained by the party, have been nurtured by mao tsetung thought and are supported by the masses."

three out of every four of the commune's party branch secretaries and deputy-secretaries at the brigade level have been working in leading posts ever since the land reform in the early days after liberation. one in four are new cadres who have come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution. these new cadres modestly learn from their older workmates, rely on the masses and work vigorously in their leading posts. the characteristic features of the new cadres find expression in chiao shih-fu, party branch secretary of the liupachuang production brigade.

when the 27-year-old chiao shih-fu became secretary in 1969, he was faced with acute problem of how to turn the backward liupachuang brigade into an advanced one.

he worked alongside the peasants in the day-time and called at their homes in the evening to solicit their opinions. he called meetings of cadres at which veteran peasants were also invited to present their suggestions. at these meetings the reasons, both objective and subjective, that accounted for the backwardness of the brigade were analysed and gradually the thinking of the cadres in the fight against nature was unified. the cadres led the masses in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and in particular, taking tachai people's revolutionary enthusiasm as their model. the whole brigade turned out to dig canals and ditches, sink wells, level the ground and improve the farmland to ensure a stable and high output. the brigade's grain and cotton output went up every year. last year, the brigade was hit by serious natural disasters, yet it produced 6.33 tons of grain and 900 kilogrammes of ginned-cotton per hectare, double the output in 1968.

tien hsiu-ching said: "one of the major tasks of the party committee is to train new cadres. they are full of vigour and revolutionary zeal and form an indispensable force in the ranks of the cadres. we are placing young people with middle school education, who have a good political outlook, in the forefront of the struggle for production. some of them we have sent to study in the commune-run agricultural school. we have promoted a number of cadres from among the young people."

the commune has 357 women-cadres. some are in responsible positions at the commune revolutionary committee level

or at the production brigade and team level, while others are brigade bookkeepers or technicians. besides, 340 platoon commanders of the militia and other militia cadres are young women. tien hsiu-ching said: "as our collective economy has grown, all the brigades have set up their flour mills and quite a number of them have organised sewing workshops. these undertakings have helped free more women from household chores, enabling them to take part in social activities or productive labour."

he quoted chairman mao's teaching: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." "the women cadres and all the women members of the chiliying people's commune endeavour to put this teaching into practice," he said.

lu hsueh-jung was 19 when she was graduated from the agricultural school in 1969. with the help of the chiliying brigade party branch, lu hsueh-jung, together with two other young people and two veteran peasants, formed a scientific experimental group. by combining lu hsueh-jung's school knowledge with the experience of the veteran peasants, the group gained 179 kilogrammes of cotton from its one-fifteenth of a hectare experimental plot. lu hsueh-jung is now the technician of the brigade's cotton experimental plots.

pien hsiu-ying, vice-chairman of the liuchuang production brigade revolutionary committee, set up a cotton experimental plot in 1967 together with 10 women commune members. this formerly alkaline plot of land achieved the record result of 1,875 kilogrammes of ginned-cotton per hectare. through such efforts pien hsiu-ying and her workmates accumulated enough experience to increase cotton output on a large acreage. the commune has also formed groups in charge of forecasting and forestalling attacks by insect pests. the groups are composed of 400 peasant-technicians, two-thirds of whom are women.

GRAIN HARVEST

Northeast China Reports Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

the three provinces of northeast china have reaped a good wheat harvest this year.

heilungkiang province, an important wheat-producer, gathered a good spring wheat harvest. several major wheat-producing counties reported a per-hectare yield ten per cent higher than that of last year. in liaoning province, winter and spring wheat harvests averaged 30 per cent higher per hectare than last year's. kirin province got a ten per cent increase in spring wheat over last year.

rural cadres and members of people's communes are farming for the revolution with greater enthusiasm, benefited by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. heilungkiang province suffered from cold weather and waterlogging this spring. cadres, commune members and state farm workers worked in snow or rain, digging ditches to drain off water and turning up icy soil. they sowed wheat in time.

communes and production brigades in liaoning province made great efforts to grow two crops a year instead of one, thus expanding the acreage under wheat.

severe drought hit some areas of kirin province after wheat sowing. rural cadres and commune members put all pumps in action and carried water by shoulder-pole to the wheat fields at the stages of tillering, jointing and milking. they defeated the drought.

scientific farming was carried out. communes in kirin province summed up and exchanged experience in obtaining high wheat yields right after last year's autumn harvesting. before this year's spring sowing, they levelled the land and harrowed it thoroughly and applied more manure. some communes introduced close planting and other methods of intensive farming. heilungkiang province widely used local good strains and adopted row sowing instead of broadcasting.

Four More Chinese Provinces Report Good Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

the provinces of chekiang, kiangsu, fukien and kwangtung in southern china have wrested good early rice harvests from various natural adversities.

chekiang, where early rice accounts for half the annual grain output, reports a greater number of communes and production brigades this year than last whose early rice output alone outstripped the 6-ton target for the annual grain output set in the national programme for agricultural development. in kiangsu, the harvest from a total of 733,300 hectares of early rice averaged a ten per cent increase per hectare over last year's.

the early rice harvest was good throughout kwangtung. all the 18 counties and municipalities on the hainan island report bigger harvests than last year. four of these counties had a 40 per cent increase.

fukien overcame excess rainfall and insect pest to achieve a good early rice harvest.

the key to these good harvests was the ever deepening movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. the movement imbued the cadres and commune peasants with enthusiasm for learning from the tachai production brigade in north china's shansi province, national pace-setter in developing farm production by self-reliance and hard work.

an example is the hangchow administrative region in chekiang. shortly after the rice seedlings had been transplanted, the region was hit by torrential rain. the peasants fought floods round the clock along the fuchun and shaohsi rivers. they achieved a record early rice harvest, fulfilling their pledge: "bring nature to its knees".

the four provinces undertook large-scale construction of water control projects and farmland improvement.

the peasants are now busy tending late rice and other crops which are growing well.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Former Disaster-Ridden Hsien Has Grain Surplus

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 19, 1973)

by taming rivers and lakes and transforming waterlogged land, an east china county has increased its grain output at an average annual rate of 40 per cent between 1970 and 1972.

pre-hectare grain yield in yutai county, shantung province, rose 2.3-fold during this period to surpass the three-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. this summer, total output increased by another 19.5 per cent.

yutai county lies in between three lakes and is traversed by 14 rivers. the 600-square-kilometre county is low and its rivers and lakes receive water from over 20 surrounding counties. large tracts of cultivated land were saline. heavy rain would give rise to floods, villages would be marooned and people would travel by boat. lesser rain would bring surplus water on low-lying land. grain output used to be low.

with support from the party and the government, the people of the county have since liberation made sustained efforts to improve local farming conditions. in 1970, they were inspired by a "people's daily" report on how the peasants of hsiyang county in shansi province, learning from the tachai production brigade there, had worked hard to transform their hilly area and double the county's grain output in three years.

the people of yutai county analysed their own favourable and unfavourable conditions from the view point of one divides into two. the county is low-lying and therefore liable to waterlogging; but being situated near lakes and rivers, it has abundant water resources. so they decided to launch a mass campaign to build water control projects in order to turn the disastrous rivers and lakes into assets and at the same time improve the saline soil.

after making investigations, the county party committee worked out a plan which combined water storage with drainage. under unified party leadership, the people's communes and brigades throughout the county went into action.

the ten communes in the southern and western parts of the county, which account for 70 per cent of its total cultivated area, used to suffer from severe

floods because they lie lower than nearby rivers and lakes. so priority was given to building drainage projects there. beginning in 1970, the communes dredged four main channels, levelled 20,000 hectares of land, built and reconstructed many pumping stations and turned 95 per cent of the farmland there into paddy fields. this resulted in rich harvests several years running.

then the county party committee led the four communes in the southwestern part of the county in tackling their problems. higher than the water level of nearby lakes and rivers, the communes had suffered from soil salinity. from the winter of 1971 through the next spring, they dredged rivers, put up pumping stations, sank wells and dug ditches. as a result, they increased their per-hectare grain yield in 1972 by 48 per cent over 1971.

working without let-up, the people of yutai have since 1970 dredged 14 rivers, put up and built 91 pumping stations, built 18,000 sluice-gates and culverts and dug 12,000 ditches. a large area of farmland is now protected against drought and waterlogging. thirty thousand hectares have been turned into paddyfields. many communes and brigades have undertaken to raise fish, grow reeds and engage in other side-line production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Youth Football Team Leaves Changchun for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Changchun, Aug. 19, 1973)

the albanian youth football team wound up its friendly visit to kirin province and left here by train for shenyang today.

the team arrived here on august 16 and was honoured at a banquet hosted in the evening by the kirin provincial physical culture and sports committee. present at the banquet were comrade yao tien-lu, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, comrade li pei-huai, vice-chairman of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee, and comrade chiang han, a leading member of the kirin provincial physical culture and sports committee.

at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship comrade chiang han, and comrade manol bozaxhiu, leader of the albanian youth football team, toasted the constant growth of the profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the parties, peoples and sportsmen of china and albania.

on the afternoon of august 18 the albanian team had a friendly match with the kirin provincial youth football team. the guest team won the match 1:0. the players of both countries won warm applause from the well over 30,000 spectators for their good sportsmanship and skill.

on august 17, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the changchun tractor plant and toured the city.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Foreign Minister Visits Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

argentine foreign minister alberto juan vignes and his wife yesterday visited the chinese economic and trade exhibition being held in buenos aires, according to a report from the argentine capital.

among the other argentine guests visiting the exhibition yesterday were leopoldo hugo tettamanti, deputy foreign minister in charge of international economic relations, and his wife; pablo del pino, director of protocol of the foreign ministry; pedro vazquez, deputy minister of social welfare in charge of sports, and julio broner, president of the general economic confederation.

they were accompanied by head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group li hsi-fu and chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih.

CHINA AND CONGO

Reception for Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Held in Brazzaville

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Aug. 18, 1973)

chinese ambassador to congo lu chih-hsien and leading member of the chinese economic and trade exhibition tung chao gave a reception here yesterday evening for the chinese economic and trade exhibition.

among the more than three hundred guests present were ange-edourd poungui, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of state, mikolo kinzounzi justin, second vice-president of the bureau of the congolese national people's assembly, government ministers and diplomatic envoys accredited to congo.

congolese minister of commerce dieudonne manu-mahoungou and chinese ambassador lu chih-hsien spoke at the reception.

the congolese minister warmly greeted the holding of the chinese exhibition in brazzaville on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of congo's revolution. he said, "your presence here assumes a special character and will

incontestably enhance the militant solidarity and friendship between your country and the people's republic of the congo. i am convinced that your exhibition will contribute to strengthening sino-congolese cooperation in all fields in general and in the economic and commercial fields in particular."

in his speech, the chinese ambassador warmly praised the achievements won by the congolese people in national construction. he said, "the recent visit of president marien ngouabi to china, which is crowned with full success, has opened a new and splendid chapter in the annals of friendly relations between china and congo. we are convinced that the national exhibition of congo and the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china will make positive contributions to strengthening the understanding and friendship between our two peoples and to the development of economic and trade relations between our two countries."

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and congolese peoples.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Vice Minister Chou Tzu-chien Leaves Peking for Denmark

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

chou tzu-chien, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building of the people's republic of china, and his 5-member party left here for copenhagen by air today at the invitation of the danish government. vice-minister chou tzu-chien will preside over the opening ceremony of the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china. chou tzu-chien and his party will also make a friendly visit to denmark.

seeing them off at the airport were hsu pin-chou, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and j.a.w. paludan, danish ambassador to china.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

New GDR Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

johann wittik, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the german democratic republic to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND IRAN

All-China Athletic Federation Representatives Pay Friendly Visit to Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 17, 1973)

representatives of the all-china athletic federation ho chen-liang, wang yi-chou and lou ta-peng paid a friendly visit to iran from august 8 to 14.

they were accorded warm welcome and send-off at the airport by hassan rasuli, secretary general of both the iranian national olympic committee and the organization committee of the 7th asian games, richard avory, deputy secretary general of the organization committee of the 7th asian games, and pi yi-ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

his royal highness prince gholam reza pahlavi, brother of shahanshah of iran, received and had a warm and friendly conversation with the chinese guests on the afternoon of august 8.

receptions in honour of the chinese representatives were given by ali hojjat kashani, assistant to iranian prime minister and president of the physical education organization of iran, and pi yi-ming on august 11 and 13.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Flamingoes Presented to Chinese People by Mayor of Kobe Now on Display in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

five pairs of flamingoes, a gift presented to the chinese people by tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe city of japan, were shipped to peking on august 13 and are now on display at peking zoo.

quiet in nature and widely distributed in tropical and sub-tropical zones, flamingoes live in open areas with shallow water where people seldom reach, and seek food in groups.

when mayor tatsuo miyazaki visited china last november, he said to premier chou en-lai he would present flamingoes as a token of the friendly sentiments of the japanese people for the chinese people. shoichi hashimoto, an official of kobe oji zoo, escorted the flamingoes to peking and passed on the methods of raising flamingoes to bird tenders of peking zoo. while in peking, shoichi hashimoto was given a friendly reception by chinese organizations concerned. he left peking by air yesterday on a visit to shanghai and kwangchow before returning home.

CHINA AND KOREA

Vacationist Group of Korean People's Army Leaves Shanghai for Tsingtao

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 18, 1973)

the vacationist group of the korean people's army with lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the korean people's armed forces, as the leader, and major general chong gyong sik as the deputy leader, left here for tsingtao by special plane this afternoon in the company of yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence. the vacationist group arrived in shanghai from kwangtung yesterday.

upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, it was warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and others.

liu yao-tsung gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished korean guests yesterday evening. speaking at the banquet, liu yao-tsung and chang jong hwan warmly praised the indestructible militant friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries and wished that this friendship would last forever.

the korean comrades-in-arms visited the kiangnan shipyards today where they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

while in kwangtung, the korean comrades visited factories and state farms.

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Malta

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

the chinese government economic delegation led by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived in valletta, capital of malta, yesterday for a friendly visit to malta at the invitation of the maltese government, according to a report from that city.

welcoming the chinese delegation at the airport were: mr. daniel cremona, director of the central bank and chairman of the electricity board of malta, and mr. a. cachia, protocol secretary of the ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs.

present at the airport also were chinese charge d'affaires a.i. yu chun and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in malta.

chinese ambassador to malta liu pu arrived on board the same plane.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

a parliamentary delegation from the netherlands arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the standing committee of the national people's congress. leader of the delegation is a. vondeling, president of the second chamber of the states-general, and deputy leader is w.j. schuijt, chairman of the committee for foreign affairs of the first chamber.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; wu hsin-yu and hu yu-chih, members, and lien kuan, deputy secretary-general, of the n.p.c. standing committee; chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and sun ya-ming, a leading member of the foreign affairs office of the general office of the n.p.c. standing committee.

present were also netherlands ambassador to china j. vixseboxse and diplomatic officials of the netherlands embassy in peking.

the netherlands parliamentary delegation is the netherlands' first high official delegation to china since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between china and the netherlands. members of the delegation are: d.f. van der mei, member of the second chamber, a.h. kloos, member of the first chamber, f.h.j.j. andriessen, h.a.f.m.o. van mierlo, e. van thijn, h. wiegel and b. roolvink, members of the second chamber, y.p.w. van der werff and w. harlog, members of the first chamber, and b. de gaay fortman and m. de brauw, members of the second chamber. secretaries of the delegation are a.r.b. hubert and c. schepel. nine accompanying correspondents arrived by the same plane.

Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

the standing committee of the national people's congress gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the netherlands parliamentary delegation with a. vondeling, president of the second chamber of the states-general, as its leader, and w. j. schuijt, chairman of the committee

for foreign affairs of the first chamber, as its deputy leader, and the accompanying correspondents.

among the guests were netherlands ambassador to china j. vixseboxse and diplomatic officials of the netherlands embassy here.

attending the banquet were: kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee; wu hsin-yu, pei shih-chang, hu yu-chih and hsieh fu-min, members, and lien kuan, deputy secretary-general, of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of departments concerned chou pei-yuan, wu chung-chao, wang chen, wang pen-tso, chu chuan-hsien and sun ya-ming as well as chinese ambassador to the netherlands hao teh-ching.

kuo mo-jo and a. vondeling spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, kuo mo-jo, on behalf of the n.p.c. standing committee, expressed warm welcome to the distinguished guests from the netherlands and extended cordial greetings to the dutch people.

he said: although china and the netherlands are far apart, friendly contacts between our two peoples started long ago. the chinese people have always cherished friendly sentiments for the dutch people. the dutch people are an industrious and valiant people. back in the 13th century, the dutch people already began their heroic fight against the sea, building dykes to wrest land from it. during world ii, the dutch people made their contribution in combatting fascist aggression. all this commands the deep admiration of the chinese people.

kuo mo-jo went on, though china and the netherlands have different social systems, both governments recognize the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit as a guide to the relations between the two countries and believe that to develop these relations on this basis is in the common interests of the two countries and the two peoples. we are glad to see that the relations between china and the netherlands have been developing satisfactorily since the exchange of ambassadors.

he said: "we are confident that through your friendly visit, the friendship between the chinese and dutch peoples and the good relations between the two countries will surely further develop."

in his speech a. vondeling said that the delegation was very happy to have come to visit china. he said: the reason why we are particularly happy is that the new

china is still unknown to us in many respects. what we do know, is, that your people in the last decades has managed to break with the past and to overcome a number of sad phenomena of the old china.

he continued: we hope to get a feeling of the enthusiasm and dedication, without which such a revolutionary development could not have taken place.

he said: "above all, we hope to become acquainted with your aims -- economic, social, cultural and political --, as well as with the means by which the chinese people intend to attain them."

president a. vondeling said: "my colleagues and i are firmly convinced that in this manner our visit to your country will be most fruitful and will contribute greatly to a closer understanding between our two peoples. we also hope sincerely that by strengthening the friendship between the chinese and dutch peoples we will assist each other in working toward a better world for all."

prior to the banquet, kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme met delegation leader a. vondeling, deputy leader w.j. schuijt, and all members of the delegation. they had a friendly conversation.

the delegation today visited the changyang people's commune on the outskirts of peking and a chinese people's liberation army peking unit and toured the palace museum in the company of wu hsin-yu and lien kuan. the guests were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

a journalists' delegation from the federal republic of nigeria led by r.c.o. nwokedi, high press official of the ministry of information, arrived here by air this afternoon for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese press circles.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of the press circles in the chinese capital and organizations concerned wang yi, chang cheng-teh, wang chen and keng yao; m. a. sanusi ambassador of the federal republic of nigeria to china, and t. a. mgbokwere, counsellor of the nigerian embassy here.

the press circles in the capital gave a banquet in honour of the delegation this evening. wang yi and nwokedi toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the chinese and nigerian peoples and journalists.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, expressing deep sympathy and solicitude on the heavy floods in punjab and other parts of pakistan. the message reads:

his excellency zulfikar ali bhutto,
prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan,

grieved to learn of the heavy floods in punjab and other parts of pakistan, i wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the government and people of pakistan, and particularly to the inhabitants of the afflicted areas.

we are sure that, under your excellency's leadership, the government and people of pakistan will be able to overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the floods.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

august 19, 1973

Red Cross Society of China Sends Message of Sympathy to Central Flood Relief Committee of Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

the red cross society of china today sent a message of sympathy to the central flood relief committee of pakistan, expressing cordial solicitude for the inhabitants of punjab and other parts of pakistan hit by serious floods.

the message reads:

the central flood relief committee of pakistan,

grieved to learn that punjab and other parts of pakistan were hit by serious floods, which have caused heavy losses to the local inhabitants, red cross society of china expresses its great concern and sympathy for the inhabitants of the afflicted areas. our society has decided to donate the sum of renminbi 1,000,000 yuan (equivalent to 4,852,013.58 rs) and 1,000,000 yuan's worth of supplies (2,500 tons of wheat and woolen blankets, clothing and medicine) to help the inhabitants of the afflicted areas overcome the difficulties caused by the floods. we request you to convey to them our cordial solicitude.

red cross society of china
august 19, 1973

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vacationists' Group of Chinese PLA Cadres Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

a vacationists' group of chinese people's liberation army cadres left peking for romania by air yesterday afternoon on a friendly visit. leader of the group is chang chen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. wuhan units, and deputy leader is yang chen, vice-president of the p.l.a. military and political college.

present at the airport to see the group off were hsiao ke, president of the p.l.a. military and political college, and leading members of various departments concerned wang ti-kang, lai kuang-tsu, chang chung and chu kai-yin. also on hand were ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor, and col. ioan dubesteanu, military attache, of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Wu Yu-hsun Meets Swiss Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with mr. alfrede von overbeck, well-known swiss personage and rector of fribourg university, and his wife.

present at the meeting were chung han-chiu, chu yung-hsing and liu kuang-ya.

the swiss guests arrived here on august 11 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Shipping Delegation Concludes Its Visit to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 17, 1973)

the chinese shipping delegation led by chen meng-chi, managing-director on the chinese side of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company, left here for home today after attending the 7th meeting of the board of directors of the company and paying a friendly visit to tanzania.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were j. sepeku, principal secretary of the tanzanian ministry of communications and works and managing director on the tanzanian side of the board of directors of the company, directors luwanja and kasege and n.l. buhatwa, tanzanian co-general-manager of the company.

also seeing the delegation off were chang chun-hua, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, chang yu-pu, chinese commercial representative and keng chuan-szu, chinese co-general-manager of the company,

the chinese delegation arrived here on august 5. the 7th meeting of the board of directors of the company was held two days later and a protocol was signed yesterday by chen meng-chi, managing director of the board on the chinese side and his tanzanian counterpart sepeku.

during its stay here, the chinese delegation visited dodoma, arusha and tanga. it was accorded a warm welcome by local government leaders. on august 6, the tanzanian ministry of communications and works held a reception to welcome the delegation and li yao- wen, chinese ambassador here, gave a dinner yesterday in its honour.

CHINA AND US

Wu Yu-hsun Meets and Fetes Chinese-American Electron-Physicist

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences and vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, today met and had a friendly conversation with chinese-american electron-physicist dr. kern ko nan chang. after the meeting wu yu-hsun gave a dinner in his honour.

present at the meeting and dinner were leading members of departments concerned and scientists liu ta-ming, chu yung-hsing, wang shou-wu, chang chu-san, cheng chung-chih and wu hung-shih.

dr. chang arrived in peking on august 15 for a visit to china at the invitation of the semi-conductor institute of the chinese academy of sciences. dr. chang made visits around in peking. he will tour southern china and see his relatives before returning to the united states of america.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam Youth Song and Dance Ensemble Gives Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

the youth song and dance ensemble of the democratic republic of viet nam gave a performance at a get-together with peking youth here this evening and was warmly received by more than 1,000 young people. leader of the ensemble is bui hun tri and deputy leaders are nguyen khac tue and nguyen van tron.

the capital theatre this evening was filled with a warm atmosphere of the militant unity of the people and youth of china and viet nam.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms sang with deep feelings a song in memory and praise of president ho chi minh "looking at the trees reminds us of you". they also sang a song extolling chairman mao. several song-and-dance items presented this evening vividly depict the revolutionary spirit of the heroic vietnamese people in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the great victories they won. "celebrate a good harvest" and other song-and-dance items, which are marked by strong national flavour, show how the vietnamese people develop production and gather in rich harvests with joy. the excellent performance won round after round of warm applause from the audience.

present were hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chang hsiang-shan and shen chien, deputy heads of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; yu chung-hao and keng shih-chung, secretaries, and chen hsin-min, deputy secretary, of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league, and leading members of departments concerned, including ou tang-liang, hsing jen-hsien, mao pao-chung, chia hsueh-chien and chu liang.

also present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

the ensemble arrived in peking on august 16 on their way home from a performance tour.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Performance Tour of West Berlin

(NCNA-English West Berlin, Aug. 17, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china made a friendly performance tour of west berlin from august 13 to 17 at the invitation of "berliner festspiele gmbh".

it was the first time an acrobatic troupe from the people's republic of china visited west berlin. the shanghai troupe presented two shows at the "theater des westens", on august 15 and 16, to the warm welcome of the audience. among those attending were officials of the city government, members of the city parliament and prominent figures in cultural, press and other circles in the city.

during the two shows, the audience were keenly attracted by the many items strongly national in character. frequent bursts of applause, laughters and shouts of "bravos" shook the theatre. a journalist said to members of the troupe during the interval of the first show: "we've been eagerly expecting your visit. it's the first time in my life that i see an acrobatic art which is so wonderful. this has helped me understand china." an old lady said, "let's be friends forever. i wish you will come here again."

at the end of the show yesterday evening, as the chinese performers waved flowers and coloured ribbons in farewell, the entire audience thundered out standing ovations and resounding applause that lasted for ten minutes. many spectators were reluctant to leave. some of them crowded into the orchestra's pit and asked autographs from members of the troupe's band. the "berliner festspiele gmbh" and a number of spectators sent flowers, souvenirs or letters of congratulation to the troupe.

chinese residents in west berlin saw the shows and presented a silk banner and baskets of flowers to the troupe.

on august 16, the city government of west berlin gave a luncheon in honour of the shanghai troupe. dr. hans-georg urban, chief of the protocol department under the city government, and yuan tung-lin, leader of the troupe, delivered speeches at the luncheon.

the "sender freies berlin" transmitted some of the items rendered by the troupe.

dr. ulrich eckhardt, director of the "berliner festspiele gmbh", and other friends as well as some chinese residents in the city greeted the shanghai troupe at the airport upon its arrival in west berlin on august 13 and saw it off when the troupe left for istanbul via koeln today for a performance tour of turkey.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Drawing Ceremony for Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

drawing for all events at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking began this morning at a ceremony attended by representatives of various participating countries and regions.

the ceremony was presided over by chou yu, referee of the a.a.a. tournament. chen hsien, director of the tournament competition committee and president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, made an address and extended a warm welcome to all foreign friends present.

drawing for the nine events -- men's and women's team events, men's and women's singles and doubles, the mixed doubles and the boys' and the girls' singles -- is being conducted according to the aims and regulations of competition for the tournament, and in the spirit of enhancing the friendship and unity among the people and players of asia, africa and latin america and promoting the development of table tennis on the three continents.

Results of Draw for Men's Team Event at Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

draw for the men's team event was completed here this morning for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament which opens here on august 25.

81 teams were entered in this event. the 16 seeded teams are (1) japan, (2) the democratic people's republic of korea, (3) china, (4) the democratic republic of viet nam, (5) india, (6) malaysia, (7) iran, (8) nigeria, (9-16) egypt, hongkong, ghana, argentina, peru, colombia, trinidad and tobago, and kenya. they were drawn into 16 separate groups. the seeding list was decided by the ten-nation technical consultation committee on the basis of the technical level of the participating teams with due consideration to geographical distribution.

the men's team competition will be conducted on a round robin basis in three stages. matches will be played in 16 groups in the first stage. then teams of the same placings will meet each other in 4 groups in the second stage. the first 16 teams will be divided into 4 groups in the third and final stage according to the placings they win in the second stage to decide the first 16 places.

results of the draw follow:

group 1 japan pakistan ecuador liberia mauritius

group 2 iran burma uruguay senegal zambia

group 3 hongkong nepal panama cameroon tunisia

group 4 trinidad and tobago cambodia bolivia somalia dahomey

group 5 the democratic people's republic of korea lebanon costa rica upper volta sri lanka

group 6 malaysia the philippines venezuela the congo algeria

group 7 argentina thailand puerto rico burundi uganda

group 8 colombia the yemen arab republic chile mali tanzania

group 9 china singapore barbados gambia cuba

group 10 india macao nicaragua madagascar curacao

group 11 kenya the republic of south viet nam the dominican republic sierra leone guinea

group 12 ghana jordan aruba equatorial guinea togo

group 13 the democratic republic of viet nam iraq jamaica chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the usa palestine

group 14 nigeria the people's democratic republic of yemen guyana ethiopia syria

group 15 peru laos (patriotic front) mexico the sudan maldives

group 16 egypt kuwait zaire mauritania afghanistan cyprus

Results of Draw for Women's Team Event at Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

draw for the women's team competition was completed here this morning for the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

64 teams were entered in this event. the 16 seeded teams are (1) china, (2) japan, (3) the democratic people's republic of korea, (4) india, (5) the democratic republic of viet nam, (6) malaysia, (7) singapore, (8) the philippines, (9-16) egypt, nigeria, peru, ghana, chile, colombia, cuba and uganda. they were drawn into 16 separate groups. the seeding list was decided by the ten-nation technical consultation committee of the tournament on the basis of the technical level of the participating teams with due consideration to geographical distribution.

the women's team event will be conducted on a round robin basis in three stages. after the teams play each other in 16 different groups in the first stage, teams of the same placings will meet each other in 4 groups in the second stage. the first 16 teams will be divided into four groups in the third and final stage according to the places they win in the second stage to decide the first 16 places.

results of the draw are as follows:

group 1 china nepal the congo venezuela

group 2 the philippines macao kenya bolivia

group 3 cuba burma mauritius curacao

group 4 uganda cyprus togo aruba

group 5 japan pakistan upper volta mali

group 6 singapore hongkong ethiopia trinidad and tobago

group 7 colombia jordan dahomey ecuador

group 8 egypt cambodia tunisia jamaica

group 9 the democratic people's republic of korea thailand madagascar guyana

group 10 malaysia syria liberia uruguay

group 11 peru lebanon sierra leone barbados

group 12 nigeria iraq equatorial guinea guinea

group 13 india laos (patriotic front) somalia chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the usa

group 14 the democratic republic of viet nam sri lanka the sudan mexico

group 15 ghana the republic of south viet nam cameroon the people's democratic republic of yemen

group 16 chile palestine tanzania argentina

Lot Drawing for AAA Table Tennis Tournament Completed

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

drawing of lots was completed here this evening for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

representatives of table tennis associations of more than 40 countries and regions attended the drawing ceremony. some were represented by diplomatic officials of their embassies here.

beginning from 8:30 in the morning, lots were drawn for all the nine events -- the men's and women's team competition, singles and doubles, the mixed doubles and the boys' and girls' singles.

according to the rules of competition of the a.a.a. tournament, the seeding of teams and players was based on the level of play and, at the same time, gave due consideration to geographical regions. this embodies the aims of the tournament, that is, to enhance the friendship and unity among the people and players of the asian, african and latin american countries and regions and to promote the development of table tennis on these continents.

at the conclusion of the draw, the foreign representatives present gave warm applause as an expression of their satisfaction with the drawing.

abbas hamza, leader of the egyptian table tennis delegation, shook hands with members of the drawing staff. speaking in the name of his delegation, hamza said: "the draw is based on equality and helps enhance friendship."

hiroshi yaoito, leader of the japanese delegation, said: "i am impressed by the well organized process of drawing."

dora mason de malone and jacobo reismann, leader and deputy leader of the argentine delegation, said the seeding was fair and reasonable and the drawing was well run.

Draw for Individual Events at Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

draw for the seven individual events at the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament was completed here this afternoon.

367 men players and 214 women players were entered in the men's and women's singles events respectively. the men players were drawn into 64 groups and the women into 32 groups. they will play in a group round robin series in the first stage, and then the group winners will meet by the knock-out system.

162 pairs will participate in the men's doubles event, 112 pairs in the women's doubles, and 229 pairs in the mixed doubles. the three doubles events shall be conducted by the elimination system.

the boys' and girls' singles field includes 46 and 34 junior players respectively, who were separated into 8 groups each for a round robin series play. the group winners will meet on the knock-out basis in the second stage.

following are the draw results for the first 16 seeds in the men's and women's singles and doubles events and in the mixed doubles (the seeds and the ranking were decided by the ten-nation technical consultation committee of the tournament):

men's singles:

no.1 seed	hsi en-ting (china) -- group 1
no.2	tokio tasaka (japan) -- group 64
no.3	yun chul (the democratic people's republic of korea) -- group 33
no.4	yuujiro imano (japan) -- group 32
no.5	liang ko-liang (china) -- group 48
no.6	pak kil du (d.p.r.k.) -- group 17
no.7	nguyen ngoc phan (the democratic republic of viet nam) -- group 16
no.8	babatunde obisanya (nigeria) -- group 49
nos.9-16	khau bou (cambodia) -- group 8
	mohammad sanjari (iran) -- group 57
	luis legarda (peru) -- group 56
	jorge freile (ecuador) -- group 41
	galal ezz (egypt) -- group 25
	mansingh amarsingh (trinidad and tobago) -- group 9
	joseph quansah (ghana) -- group 40
	hao thyn voon hashun (mauritius) -- group 24

women's singles:

no.1 seed	hu yu-lan (china) -- group 1
no.2	cha kyung mi (the democratic people's republic of korea) -- group 32
no.3	miho hamada (japan) -- group 16
no.4	chang li (china) -- group 17
no.5	pak yong ok (d.p.r.k.) -- group 9
no.6	sachiko yokota (japan) -- group 25
no.7	nguyen thi mai (the democratic republic of viet nam) -- group 8
no.8	hilda avaria vargas (chile) -- group 24
nos.9-16	ethel jacks (nigeria) -- group 28
	marcela restrepo (colombia) -- group 12
	omaima gharbi (egypt) -- group 4
	doreen chow wah (guyana) -- group 13
	magda hansen (curacao) -- group 21
	indu puri (india) -- group 20
	comfort eshun (ghana) -- group 5
	vilai tantiteeraboon (thailand) -- group 29

(note: the group numbers in the first stage for both men's and women's singles will be the position numbers of the group winners in the second stage of play.)

men's doubles:

no.1 seed	tokio tasaka/yuujiro imano (japan) -- position 1
no.2	pak kil du/yun chul (d.p.r.k.) -- 128
no.3	hsi en-ting/liang ko-liang (china) -- 64
no.4	babatunde obisanya/fatai ayinde (nigeria) -- 65

nos.5-8 kumuth lienghirasith/sirichai watanametta (thailand) -- 97
nguyen ngoc phan/tran van quynh (d.r.v.n.) -- 32
joseph quansah/ebenezer bartels (ghana) -- 33
no.1 pair (venezuela) -- 96
nos.9-16 selwyn singh/mansingh amarsingh (trinidad and tobago) -- 48
galal ezz/ahmed dawlatly (egypt) -- 113
vinay solanky/ferdinand rwegarulila (tanzania) -- 16
no.1 pair (pakistan) -- 112
khau bou/kim yong (cambodia) -- 49
ahmed fezzani/tahar ouaddai (tunisia) -- 81
kalyanraj pandey/param bir rana (nepal) -- 80
roberto otero/armando quintero (mexico) -- 17

women's doubles:
no.1 seed cha kyung mi/pak yong ok (d.p.r.k.) -- position 1
no.2 miho hamada/sachiko yokota (japan) -- 128
no.3 cheng huai-ying/chang li (china) -- 64
no.4 nguyen thi mai/vu thu nga (d.r.v.n.) -- 65
nos.5-8 hilda avaria vargas/gladys pastenes rosello (chile) -- 96
ethel jacks/omowaunmi johnson (nigeria) -- 97
marcela restrepo/maria e. vargas (colombia) -- 32
comfort eshun/nancy okwan (ghana) -- 33
nos.9-16 norma ghanim/gilzar dajani (palestine) -- 113
mariana ridderstap/helen croes (aruba) -- 112
chen ching-ying/ou jih-hsi (macao) -- 16
lo yuk-mui/heung kam yuk (hongkong) -- 48
bahiga shaarawi/omaima gharbi (egypt) -- 81
miriam meza/tully cevallos (ecuador) -- 17
fozye dayoub/hala tamer (syria) -- 80
no.1 pair (guinea) -- 49

mixed doubles:
no.1 seed hsi en-ting/chang li (china) -- position 1
no.2 pak kil du/pak yong ok (d.p.r.k.) -- 256
no.3 tokio tasaka/tomie edano (japan) -- 129
no.4 norio takashima/miho hamada (japan) -- 128
nos.5-8 yun chul/cha kyung mi (d.p.r.k.) -- 64
lateef sunmola/ethel jacks (nigeria) -- 192
carlos valencia/marcela restrepo (colombia) -- 193
luis legarda/gladys moriyama (peru) -- 65
nos.9-16 reynaldo domingo/erlinda gallaza (the philippines) -- 160
maung aung myint/maaye aye win (burma) -- 33
ang ghee leong/chiam siew yin (singapore) -- 32
robert hose/magda hansen (curacao) -- 161
joseph quansah/comfort eshun (ghana) -- 96
galal ezz/randa tawfic (egypt) -- 224
nelson navarro/yolanda velasquez (cuba) -- 97
ghai/gama (kenya) -- 225

there is no seeding for the boys' and girls' singles events according to the regulations of competition.

President of Table Tennis Confederation of South America Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

jaime munoz campozano, president of the table tennis confederation of south america, arrived here by air this evening to attend the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

he was welcomed at the airport by li meng-hua and liang cho-hui, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the a.a.a., and leading members of the table tennis delegations from chile, cuba and mexico, who arrived earlier to attend the tournament.

Seven TT Delegations from Latin America Arrive in Peking for AAA

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

table tennis delegations from six countries and one region in latin america arrived here by air this evening to participate in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

they were the aruba t.t. delegation led by its leader julio gilberto croes, the chilean t.t. delegation led by its deputy leader carlos araya araya, the colombian t.t. delegation led by its leader jairo velandia and deputy leader dario valencia vilma correa, the honduran t.t. delegation led by its leader roberto perdomo paredes, the nicaraguan t.t. delegation led by its leader enrique luna and deputy leader luis molina rivera, the uruguayan t.t. delegation led by its leader victorio zecchi and the venezuelan t.t. delegation led by its leader edgar perez. guillermo nasser, deputy leader of the mexican t.t. delegation, also arrived.

the visitors were met at the airport by li meng-hua and liang cho-hui, vice-chairmen of the a.a.a. organizing committee.

also present were mrs. uribe, wife of the chilean ambassador to china; plutarco zuniga caro, leader of the chilean t.t. delegation; jose manuel acosta, leader of the cuban t.t. delegation; helios farrell, leader of the mexican t.t. delegation; and rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union.

Formation of TT Delegations of People's Republic of China and of Chinese Compatriots from Taiwan Province of PRC Residing in Japan and USA to Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

a 21-member table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china and a 22-member table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the united states of america have been formed to take part in the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china includes: leader hsu yin-sheng; deputy leaders lin hui-ching (female), fu chao-tou, wang chuan-yao, chuang chia-fu (concurrently coach), sun mei-ying (f.), li fu-jung, chang hsieh-lin, wang chih-liang and cheng min-chih (f.); coaches li ho-nan (f.) and liang yu-neng; women players hu yu-lan, cheng huai-ying, chang li and lin tu (taiwan province); and men players hsi en-ting, liang ko-liang, wang wen-jung, chung kao shan (taiwan province) and wang chia-lin.

the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the united states of america includes: leader huang wen chin; advisers chen yu, huang chiang hsia and sun chen chung; playing coaches tsai tung kuo and wang wen chu (f.); women players tang ming fang, su ching chu, chou chung chu and hsia chuan hua; men players huang te hsiung, chuang chih sheng, hsieh ta yi, kuo shun yi, shao kuo chu, wang shun shih, liu chang yen, chu ching yang, hsiao yu shu, tan chen tien and chang ping; and secretary huang pa hsiung.

5TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Longer the Occupation, the Tighter the Noose

--Hsinhua Correspondent on Fifth Anniversary of Soviet Revisionists' Invasion of Czechoslovakia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1973)

on august 20, 1968, the soviet revisionist leading clique flagrantly dispatched large numbers of troops to occupy czechoslovakia militarily in a surprise attack. what the soviet revisionist leading clique has done in the past five years shows that it is sliding farther and farther down the road of social-imperialism and vigorously pursuing hegemonism and power politics in its endeavour to maintain its colonial system.

the piratical invasion of czechoslovakia by the soviet revisionists aroused a wave of resistance from the czechoslovak people and strong condemnation from the people of various countries including the soviet people. to cover up their diabolic features as social-imperialists, brezhnev and his like have been talking glibly about "peace" and "security", hypocritically professing "respect" for the "sovereignty" and "independence" of czechoslovakia, "no interference in the internal affairs" of others, "renunciation of the use of force or the threat of force", and so on and so forth. but lies cannot cover up indisputable facts.

have the soviet revisionist social-imperialists given up their military occupation of czechoslovakia in the past five years? far from it; the occupation has been further strengthened.

people remember that late on the night of august 20, 1968, the soviet revisionists dispatched large numbers of aircraft, tanks and ground forces to occupy czechoslovakia by force. in order to hoodwink the world, the soviet revisionists at that time dished up a number of documents asserting repeatedly that their armed aggression against czechoslovakia was merely a "temporary stationing" of troops. the reasons for such a "temporary stationing", according to them, are: one, to wait for a "normalization" of the situation in czechoslovakia and two, to "ensure the security of the members of the socialist community" against "encroachment" by west germany. but a few years ago, the soviet revisionist leading clique has declared that "a normal situation has been restored in social life and in the development of national economy" in czechoslovakia. in that period, the soviet union signed a treaty with west germany. brezhnev even visited west germany and called for all-round cooperation between the soviet union and west germany. not long ago czechoslovakia and west germany

initialled a treaty on mutual relations. in other words, the reasons given by the soviet revisionists for the "temporary stationing" of soviet troops in czechoslovakia have long become null and void, and yet the soviet troops in "temporary stationing" have not been withdrawn. one cannot but ask: how long are you going to "station temporarily" your troops in czechoslovakia?

facts show that the soviet revisionists' occupation troops are hanging on in czechoslovakia. "temporary stationing" is in name only; permanent occupation is the fact. in the past few years, the soviet revisionists' troops and military installations in czechoslovakia have kept on increasing. soviet troops and those of other warsaw pact countries repeatedly held large-scale military exercises in the territory of czechoslovakia to make a show of force and carry out armed threats.

using its armed might, the soviet revisionist leading clique plays the bully and lords it over czechoslovakia. the treaty on the stationing of soviet troops in czechoslovakia, which was imposed on the czechoslovak government by the soviet revisionist leading clique, provides various kinds of prerogatives for the soviet revisionists' occupation troops and forbids the czechoslovak people to oppose its military occupation. the past five years have witnessed ruthless suppression of the just struggle of the czechoslovak people against aggression and massive purges at all levels throughout czechoslovakia by the soviet revisionists. they vigorously pressed ahead with "economic integration" to intensify the plunder and exploitation of czechoslovakia. they made czechoslovakia "coordinate" her foreign policy and activities with theirs, tolerating no disobedience in the least. in a word, they continue to regard czechoslovakia as their vassal state and colony.

would soviet revisionist social-imperialism refrain from committing again such a fascist undertaking as the armed occupation of czechoslovakia? the words and deeds of the brezhnev clique show that it will not lay down its knife and at once become a buddha.

for five years, the soviet revisionists have tried their utmost to defend their fascist invasion of czechoslovakia, concocting a series of reactionary fallacies to justify aggression such as the theories of "limited sovereignty", "international dictatorship", "great community", etc. moreover, they have made the brezhnev doctrine an established policy. the so-called "treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance" signed between soviet revisionism and czechoslovakia on may 6, 1970, was full of such stuff. the treaty, world public opinion pointed out, is tantamount to "legalizing the brezhnev doctrine". soviet revisionist chieftains and the soviet press have once and again declared that they would never give up a policy

like that of invasion of czechoslovakia. they openly and shamelessly embellished the invasion of czechoslovakia as a "very fine thing" of "great significance", a "splendid example of (their) principles and thoroughness". they declared that they "cannot and will not be indifferent" to the destiny of the eastern european countries and "will allow no one in any circumstances to seize any link from the socialist community". "should any country antagonize the soviet union, its own vital interests would suffer first of all, and the final consequence might be very serious for that country," they threatened. not long ago, v. sofinsky, spokesman of the soviet delegation to the first stage-session of the "conference on european security and cooperation", was asked at a press conference in helsinki whether the soviet union would rule out an act like the invasion of czechoslovakia in 1968. he answered, "the same goes for the future". reporting sofinsky's statement, foreign correspondents pointed out that the soviet union "specifically reserved its right to another czechoslovak-type invasion".

the invasion and occupation of czechoslovakia by soviet revisionist social-imperialism is the most blatant display of its power politics and policy of aggression. it marks the total bankruptcy of soviet modern revisionism. it has opened the eyes of the world people to the ugly features of social-imperialism. the deceitful tricks of brezhnev and company are becoming growingly ineffective. the past five years have witnessed angry tides of the czechoslovak people's resistance to the soviet revisionist rule and oppression side by side with the deep-going development of the world people's struggle against soviet revisionist aggression and expansion. this has dealt a hammer blow to soviet revisionist social-imperialism. the aggression against czechoslovakia by the new tsars of the kremlin merely serves as a new noose on their necks, a noose that will become ever tighter with the passage of time.

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TWO LINES OF KNOWLEDGE

Draw a Clear Dividing Line between the Two Lines of Knowledge

- Some understanding in the study of "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classic Philosophy"

by

the CPC Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Motor Transportation Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 17, 1973)

Is man's knowledge and talent inborn or postnatal? This is the fundamental problem of the struggle between the two lines of knowledge in philosophy. As Engels put it in his book "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classic Philosophy," "Philosophy as a whole and especially the important fundamental problems of modern philosophy are questions of relationship between thought and existence." He also pointed out: "Philosophers are divided into two main camps according to how they answer this question." How to answer the question of relationship between thought and existence is a touchstone for distinguishing the materialist theory of reflection from idealist transcendentalism.

Although there are many trends of thought and schools in philosophy, none of them can avoid answering this fundamental problem of philosophy. They are without exception divided into the two major schools of materialism and idealism according to their answers to this fundamental problem. Those who assert that existence or matter is primary and man's knowledge and talent is postnatal are the materialists; those who assert that thought or spirit is primary and man's knowledge and talent is inborn are the idealists. The thoroughgoing materialists also hold that the world can be known, that the laws governing the development of objective things can be recognized, and that man's correct knowledge of

things does not drop from the skies nor is it innate in the mind, but can only come from social practice, from the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Practice is the only source of knowledge and is also the sole criterion for testing truth.

Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i talked nonsense saying that the teacher of revolution drew on his "talent" to write the Marxist theory. This is most preposterous. The Marxist materialist theory of reflection tells us that any new idea or scientific theory is the product of a given society, and only when the development of the struggle for production and the evolution of class struggle have put forward a new demand would a new task arise. Nobody, no matter how great his talent, could go beyond the development of social practice and put forward with precognition a set of new scientific theories.

The birth of Marxist philosophy has also its social, class and ideological root causes. On this question, Engels had made an all-round and profound exposition in his book "The End." Marx and Engels were capable of putting forth their theories mainly because they actively participated in and led the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat at the time. Because they personally took part in the workers' movement and studied and summed up the experience and lessons drawn from the proletarian revolution, they discovered the limitations of German classic philosophy through the practice of the seething revolutionary struggle and liquidated their previous philosophical faith. In their early life, they had been "Hegel's disciples," and following this, they were identified with the "Feuerbach school." Subsequently, they critically inherited the "basic core" of Feuerbach's materialism and the "rational core" in Hegelian dialectics, summed up the positive results in the history of human knowledge, and founded dialectical materialism and historical materialism.

Feuerbach was contemporary with Marx and Engels. Why was he unable to inherit critically the "rational core" of the Hegelian philosophy and take the out-and-out materialist road? Mainly because he stayed apart from the practice of class struggle and led the life of the ignorant in a remote area.

This shows that the revolutionary theory of the proletariat is definitely not created by any individual teacher of revolution with natural gifts, nor is it the radiance of any "prophet." Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i repudiate historical conditions and revolutionary practice and describe the Marxist theory as a subjective, spontaneous growth in the mind of a "genius." They try their utmost to advocate the "born" leader and talk nonsense saying that "only one has appeared in several hundred years in the whole world, and in several thousand years in China." This is a distortion of history, a vilification of the teacher of revolution, and has fully bared their idealist reactionary features.

Do the heroes or the slaves make history? This has been a question under endless debate for a long time by the philosophers and historians, and is also a question of principle characterized by our struggle with swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Engels pointed out in this book "The End": "Then it should be noted that rather say it is the motive of an individual person and even a most

outstanding person, it is better to say it is the motive that makes the broad masses, the whole nation, and the whole class in each nation rise to action." This means to say that the ultimate factor that determines the development of history is the contradiction and struggle between the productive forces and the production relations, between the economic base and the superstructure, the struggle between one class and another. The real driving force of historical development is not the ideological motive of an individual outstanding person but the revolutionary struggle of the broad masses of the people. It is the slaves, not the heroes, that make history. Heroes can play a great role in history only when they represent the interests and hopes of the masses of the people. Whether or not we acknowledge that class struggle gives impetus to history and that the masses of the people are the makers of history stands for the watershed between the materialist conception of history and the idealist conception of history.

Chairman Mao points out: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The masses of the people are the makers of material wealth and spiritual wealth in society, and are also the decisive forces that give impetus to the development of social revolution.

Great reforms are realized in social history through the revolution of the masses of the people that solves the contradiction between the production relations and the productive forces, between the superstructure and the economic base of the past. In socialist society, with the proletariat that represents the broad masses of the people becoming the master, it consciously adjusts, through the leadership of the Communist Party, the contradiction between the production relations and the productive forces, between the superstructure and the economic base, and pushes forward the wheel of history. The materialist conception of history, while maintaining that history is made by the masses of the people, does not deny the historical role played by the heroes. However, the correct ideas of any hero are all produced in mass struggle and must be realized through mass struggle. Alienated from the broad masses of the people, none can do anything. Therefore, it is not the heroes that make history but the history that makes heroes, and it is the great struggle of the masses that makes heroes. Alienated from the masses of the people, no hero can accomplish anything.

Because the development of social history is often made through the activities of specific historic figures, the ideology of a given historical period is also summed up and reflected by certain thinkers. Therefore, all exploiting classes and anti-Party ambitionists and schemers always make use of such phenomena to deliberately distort the historical truth. They try their utmost to negate the masses of the people as the makers of history, and play up and exaggerate the role of the heroes.

Confucius, the thinker who represented the interests of slave-owning aristocarats on the decline had long ago advertised the fallacy that "there are only the wise of the highest class, and the stupid of the lowest class, who cannot be changed." Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i talked about political coups that were removed of class struggle and about history in departure from

the masses of the people. They portrayed history as an accumulation of incidents dominated by the will of individual persons, and entirely used hypothetical and artificial connections to replace the objective laws governing the development of history. They prettified a few schemers and ambitionists as "heroes" whose "one command draws a hundred answers," and smeared the masses of the people as "Ma Ta-ha" who could only "follow their lead." This stood history on its head and fully bared the "historical interpretation of the heroes. The fallacy of "the heroes and the slaves making history together" which they advocated was also nothing more than a variation of the "historical interpretation of the heroes" under a new situation.

We must look at the essence through the appearance, see the decisive role played by the masses of the people in giving impetus to history, and perceive that the purpose of all exploiting classes in advocating the "historical interpretation of the heroes" is to let a few feudal princes and aristocrats rule the world.

The philosophical struggle is always in the service of the political struggle. As was pointed out by Engels, "the revolution in philosophy also became the vanguard of political reform in Germany in the 19th century as was the case with France in the 18th century." This truth expounded by Engels can be further comprehended when the differences between the French philosophy of the 18th century and the German philosophy of the 19th century are compared. Because some philosophers of France in the 18th century represented the anti-feudal demands of the emerging bourgeoisie at the time and widely publicized materialism, they were severely persecuted by the feudal dynasty and the Church. The German bourgeois philosophers of the 19th century were different. Although the German bourgeoisie politically called for the reform of realities to a certain extent, it was also afraid of the rise of the masses in revolution. Although dialectical "rational core" was reflected in philosophy, its ideological system was idealist and for singing the praises of the reactionary Prussian dynasty.

This fully shows that philosophy has all along been a tool of class struggle and is always in the service of the political purpose of a given class. The struggle between the two lines in philosophy reflects in the final analysis the clash of interests between antagonistic classes. The actual class struggle and struggle in line have enabled us to understand more profoundly this question. When swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i attacked the Party in a vain attempt to change the basic line of the Party and to restore capitalism, they used the "theory of genius" as ammunition and donned the mantle of philosophy. The great leader Chairman Mao firmly adhered to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, thoroughly criticized and repudiated the "theory of genius," hit the mortal wound of this group of swindlers and smashed their counter-revolutionary plot. The fact have deeply taught us that we certainly must read and study seriously, assiduously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings and learn to distinguish between Marxism and revisionism before we can take a firm proletarian stand in the stormy class struggle and struggle in line and resolutely defend and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

The Spirit of Opposing the Tendency

- in praise of "A Thought-Provoking Test Sheet Answer"

by

Yang P'u (杨浦)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 16, 1973)

On July 19, Liaoning Jih-pao carried a letter from a rusticated educated youth Chang T'ieh-sheng under the topic "A Thought-Provoking Test Sheet Answer."*

This letter was filled with the revolutionary spirit of opposing the tendency.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the old system requiring an entrance examination for new students of institutions of higher learning was abolished and a new system governing enrollment of new university students was put into effect in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education: University students are selected from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience and from among educated youths sent to the mountain and rural areas. This major reform in the system governing enrollment of students has thrown open the doors of institutions of higher learning to the workers, peasants and soldiers. It is a great feat, the first of its kind, in the history of education. It is a deep-going revolution.

All revolutionary new things will meet with resistance in their road of progress. In the course of its enforcement, the new system governing enrollment of university students also will invariably face the struggle between the two lines and the two kinds of ideology. Select university students from among the workers, peasants and soldiers and give them an appropriate cultural test under the premise of putting proletarian politics in commandand on the basis of appraisal and recommendation by the masses--this is for the purpose of understanding the practical experience of the objects recommended and their ability to analyze and solve problems. Any attempt to mix this kind of cultural test with the past system of entrance examination dominated by the revisionist line of education, to regard it as a "check point," and to take the "marks" as the principal criterion for admitting a student is an expression of the force of the old ideas and old habits.

What attitude did Comrade Chang T'ieh-sheng adopt in the face of the force of old ideas and old habits? Having been steeled for five years in the countryside and now serving as a production team leader, this educated youth

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* See SCMP 73-34 [5442], p. 112 - SCMP Ed.

adopted the attitude of opposing the tendency: He handed out a "blank" answer paper in the examination of physics and chemistry and wrote on the back of this paper "a thought-provoking answer."

Opposing the tendency is a principle of Marxism-Leninism.

In 1889, in a letter to Marx's daughter, Laura, Engels advocated the spirit of opposing the tendency. He said: "If we do not check the tendency of the masses who are for the time being indulging in foolish deeds, what the hell is our task after all?"

Thirty-four years ago, Chairman Mao pointed out in his brilliant article, "The Orientation of the Youth Movement": In the youth movement, there is a tendency which refuses to integrate with the masses of workers and peasants. He said: "Is this a good tendency? I think not, because in opposing the workers and peasants they are in fact opposing the revolution; that is why we say it is a counter-current in the youth movement." "I hope that the youth of our country will never allow themselves to be carried away by this sinister counter-current."

Every thing is one dividing into two. This is also true with the social tendency. There are revolutionary tendencies, as well as reactionary tendencies; there are progressive tendencies, as well as backward tendencies. The opposition of tendencies as advocated by Marxism-Leninism means to oppose the reactionary and backward tendencies and also to oppose the counter-currents of various shapes and colors.

Opposing the tendency requires discerning ability. The two different kinds of tendencies must be distinguished aptly. In a socialist society, the reactionary and backward tendencies often appear under the disguise of revolutionary and progressive tendencies. For this reason, it won't do without sharp discerning ability.

Opposing the tendency requires courage. When a wrong line, a wrong deviation or the bourgeois ideological trend has formed a tendency fairly big in scale and of some influence, one needs courage to stand up and come forward to deal a telling blow at it.

This discerning ability and courage, in the final analysis, mean the awareness of the struggle between the two lines. Only when one has a relatively high awareness of the struggle between the two lines can one be adept at distinguishing between the tendencies and have the courage to oppose the tendencies.

Where does discerning ability come from? Where does courage come from? One must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," integrate oneself with the workers and peasants and steel and remold oneself in the course of class struggle and the struggle between the lines.

In the historical period of socialism, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is protracted, acute and complicated. When the revolutionary, mighty current of progress is flowing onward, the

reactionary, backward tendencies will invariably emerge to resist, interfere with and disturb it. This is an objective law independent of man's will.

What is the most "thought-provoking" in "A Thought-Provoking Test Paper Answer"? It is this: All revolutionary fighters of the proletariat must be rich in the spirit of opposing the tendency and must perseveringly struggle against the tendency.

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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Kiangsu, Ninghsia and Szechwan Hold Women's Congresses, Separately Elect Leading Bodies of the Provincial and Regional Women's Federations

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 16, 1973)

(NCNA August 15, 1973) Kiangsu Province, the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region and Szechwan Province held one after another their women's congresses between August 1 and 12, and separately elected the 4th Committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Women's Federation, the 3rd Committee of the Women's Federation of the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, and the 4th Committee of the Szechwan Provincial Women's Federation. The three provincial and regional women's congresses took the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism as the key link, seriously studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions concerning criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, thoroughly criticized and repudiated the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, summed up and exchanged experience in women's work, and defined the future fighting tasks.

The overwhelming majority of the delegates to the three provincial and regional women's congresses are workers and peasants. Many are activists who have come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. Among them are model and advanced workers, cadres in charge of women's work, workers in the fields of commerce, education, culture, medicine and science, fighters of the People's Liberation Army, and educated young people who have settled in the countryside. Delegates from among patriotic personages, people of minority nationalities, returned overseas Chinese and "sons and daughters who can be properly educated" also attended the various provincial and regional congresses. Some Red Army veterans, family members of revolutionary martyrs and veteran women cadres were also invited to attend the congresses as guests. Among the delegates to the Szechwan Provincial Women's Congresses are women of the Tibetan, Yi, Chiang, Miao, Hui, Mongolian, Manchu, Lisu, Tuchia, Puyi and other minority nationalities. Among the delegates to the Women's Congress of the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region are women of the Hui, Mongolian, Manchu, Tibetan, Miao, Chuang, Yi, Tu, Korean, Dahur, Russian and other minority nationalities.

Hsü Shih-yu (许世友), member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and First Secretary of the CPC Kiangsu Provincial Committee, and Tu P'ing (杜平), Wu Ta-sheng (吴大胜), P'eng Ch'ung (彭冲), Yang Kuang-li (杨广立), Hsiao Yung-yin (肖永银), Chiang K'o (蒋科), and Hsü Chia-t'un (许家屯), responsible persons of the CPC Kiangsu Provincial Committee, the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Nanking units of the Chinese Liberation Army; K'ang Chien-min (康健民), First Secretary of the CPC Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Regional Committee, and Kao Jui (高锐), Shao Ching-wa (邵井蛙), Chao Chih-ch'iang (赵志强), Lan T'ien-min (蓝天民), and An Chien-kuo (安健国), responsible persons of the Party Committee and the Revolutionary Committee of the Autonomous Region and

of the Ninghsia Military Region; Liu Hsing-yüan (刘兴元), First Secretary of the CPC Szechwan Provincial Committee, and Li Ta-chang (李大章), Ch'in Chi-wei (秦基伟), Ch'en Hung (陈宏), Hsieh Chia-hsiang (谢家祥), Tuan Chün-yi (段君毅), Ho Yün-feng (何云峰), Teng Hsing-kuo (邓兴国), Chiang Hai-yün (江海云), Wang Heng-lin (王恒霖), Yang Chih-ch'eng (杨志诚), Ts'ai Wen-pin (蔡文彬), Feng Yü-te (冯玉德) and Tan K'un-jung (但坤容), responsible persons of the CPC Szechwan Provincial Committee, the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Chengtu units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, separately attended their provincial and regional women's congresses.

Comrades Hsü Shih-yu, K'ang Chien-min and Liu Hsing-yüan spoke at the meetings. They called on the broad masses of women in their provinces and region to read seriously books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, firmly bear in mind the basic line of the Party, and actively participate in the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. They urged them to go all out, aim high, brave hard and bitter struggles and continuously win new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The delegates to the congresses freely discussed the excellent situation of the women's movement in various provinces and region. All of them pointed out: During the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the broad masses of women, by reading and studying seriously and thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, have further heightened their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This has brought about radical changes in their outlook, and brought into play to a fuller extent their enthusiasm for building socialism. Fighting on all fronts full of vigor and vitality, they have brought into play their role as "half of the work force." Thousands upon thousands of educated young women have gone to mountain and rural areas to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants and make contributions to building a socialist new countryside. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, large numbers of women activists and outstanding women cadres have emerged, and many of them have joined the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Youth League. Some have been elected to leading bodies at various levels. The delegates pointed out that the excellent situation of the current women's movement is a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work.

After due discussion, the three provincial and regional congresses separately adopted resolutions calling on women's organizations at various levels to take criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link and Chairman Mao's three basic principles--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"--as their weapon to thoroughly criticize and repudiate the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in vainly attempting to change

the basic line and policies of the Party, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism so as to further raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The resolutions said that the broad masses of women should be aroused to conscientiously implement the Party's general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results" and the great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and strive to fulfill various fighting tasks.

The resolutions urged women's organizations to make great efforts in training women cadres and energetically and systematically select Party members from among women. Women's organizations should pay attention to solving problems of immediate interest to women and see to it that policies of equal pay for equal work and protection of working women are carried out. They should wage struggle against the tendency of the exploiting classes to put men above women and conduct deep-going education to change common practice and customs. They should educate women in proletarian viewpoints on love, marriage, family and children's education, and promote late marriage and family planning. Under the leadership of the Party, women's organizations at all levels should show concern for and take good care of educated young women who have settled in the countryside so that they could grow up healthily. They should stand firm on educating the broad masses of women in proletarian internationalism so that the latter could strive to contribute their strength to the revolution in China and the rest of the world.

After full discussions and consultation, the three provincial and regional women's congresses separately elected the committees of the three provincial and regional women's federations in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. The plenary sessions of these committees elected, with the approval of the provincial and regional Party committee concerned.

Ch'in Su-p'ing (秦素萍) president, and Jen I (任毅), Tou Hsiu-ying (窦秀英), Kuo Hsiu-mei (郭秀梅), Ts'ao Lien-feng (曹莲凤), Chou Hsiu-hsia (周秀霞), Ch'ien Feng-ch'in (钱凤琴), and Ch'en Mei-ying (陈美英) vice presidents, of the Kiangsu Provincial Women's Federation;

Ho Lin-ch'ing (Hui nationality 何林青) president, and Mei Ch'ing (梅青), Wang Pin (王彬), Ha Szu (Mongolian nationality 哈斯), Ch'eng Yüeh-hsia (程月霞), Yang Kuei-fang (Hui nationality 杨桂芳), Li Kuei-chen (李桂珍), and Ma Chin-hua (Hui nationality 马金花), vice presidents of the Women's Federation of the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region.

Tai K'e-yü (戴克宇) president, and Li Hua-ch'ing (李华清), Chang Su-hua (张苏华), Tan K'un-jung (但坤蓉), Tai Ming-chün (戴明君), Yü Shu-chen (Tibetan nationality 余淑贞), Ch'en Yüan-hsiu (Yi nationality 陈元秀), Wu Chen-hua (任真华) and Liang Ts'ui-ying (梁翠英), vice presidents, of the Szechwan Provincial Women's Federation.

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SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL FILMS

Scientific and Educational Films Are Highly Promising

by

Wen I (溫毅)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 15, 1973)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the production of scientific and educational films in our country is prospering under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. It is closely subordinate to the three great revolutionary movements. Topics are selected in close connection with the need for the development of the national economy. The political nature, the scientific content and the artistic form of expression of the films have been raised to a higher level. They have been acclaimed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Not long ago, a "festival of scientific and educational films" was held in Tsinan municipality, Shantung province. In this festival, more than 20 scientific and educational films, including those entitled, "Fields of Tachai," "Conservation of Water and Soil through Mountain Reclamation and Forestation," "Removal of Dust from Chimney," "New Technology of Pressure Processing" and "Safe Operation of a Punch," were screened. They were warmly welcome by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. The workers among the audience praised these films, saying: "These scientific and educational films are 'teachers' sent to our doors. They have their unique advantages compared with paying study visits to worksites in other localities." The commune members among the audience joyfully declared: "The scientific and educational films are helpful to scientific farming. They are easy to understand, learn and put into application."

In Tsinan municipality, the screening of some scientific and educational films "at the right time, for the right sector and in the right way" has helped some productive units on the industrial and communications fronts, make full use of these films to propel the deep-going development of the technical innovation movement in their units. Many workers and staff members receive new enlightment after seeing these films. They go further to break down fetishes and superstition and emancipate their minds. They have accomplished many items of technical innovation and raised their efficiency in work, thereby giving an impetus to the development of production.

These facts show that the role of scientific and educational films cannot be neglected in the three great revolutionary movements. They are very promising.

Scientific and educational films are a sharp weapon for propagandizing dialectical materialism. They can teach and help people learn to apply the dialectical materialism viewpoint in observing and analyzing things and understand that atheism is right and theism wrong; materialism is right and idealism wrong; dialectics is right and metaphysics wrong. Once correct

ideas are mastered by the people, their confidence in defeating the enemy, transforming the nature and overcoming difficulties will be strengthened. The masses of the people armed with dialectical-materialist ideas will display their boundless wisdom and strength in the course of practical struggles.

Scientific and educational films are an effective tool for popularizing scientific knowledge and disseminating advanced productive skills and experience. They have many unique strong points for propagating scientific and technical knowledge. By means of special methods of expression in film making, they can reveal accurately, in popular language and with vivid images things as big as the celestial bodies and the universe and as tiny as the atom and the microscopic world, natural phenomena which are invisible to the naked eye, short-lived movement and variation of matter, and the abstruse scientific principles, and make all these easily comprehensible and acceptable to the masses. They help the people understand, master and make use of the laws of nature and show greater freedom and initiative in the struggle for transforming the objective material world, so as to attain the aim of serving the cause of socialist revolution and construction with better results.

Some of the good films, such as "Fields of Tachai," "Conquest of the Desert and Reconstruction of the Grassland" and "Apiculture and Pest Control," are made in such a way that they emphasize both matter and man. These scientific and educational films not only tell us certain branches of scientific and technical knowledge but also prominently eulogize the revolutionary spirit of the laboring masses of the Chinese workers and peasants in firmly implementing the Party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." They reflect the outlook of the age in which the Chinese people strive to change Nature through self-reliance and hard work. Some of the scientific and educational films have been made to show a corner of certain new development in sciences and technology, but they penetratingly display the excellent current situation of the brisk development of the national economy in our country. They arouse the spirit of the audience and inspire them greatly.

The development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction requires us to do a better job in selecting the topics for making, distributing and screening scientific and educational films and for making propaganda. We should attach full importance to and make full use of the scientific and educational films as a powerful weapon of publicity and bring their fighting role into greater play in the three great revolutionary movements.

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ARMY BUILDING

Conscientiously Study Chairman Mao's Military Thought and Army-Building Line

- The cadres and fighters of the Red Army Regiment of a Certain Unit of the PLA Lanchow Units assiduously read in the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign

The consciousness of the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the struggle between the two lines is continuously raised; the fighting strength of the army unit is further enhanced -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 15, 1973)

(NCNA, Lanchow, August 14, 1973) Under the impetus of the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, there has been an unprecedented upsurge of enthusiasm for drilling troops in the Red Army Regiment of a certain unit of the PLA Lanchow Units. The broad masses of commanders and fighters seriously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building, and persist in carrying out rigorous training and setting strict requirements. As a consequence, the cadres' ability to direct operations is universally strengthened, and the fighters' tactical and technical standards are rapidly raised.

An old Red Army unit, this regiment was first set up in 1932. During the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, those of the regiment, by conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's military thought and army-building line and repeatedly criticizing the bourgeois military line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in conjunction with their own glorious traditions and the realities of army buildup have further distinguished between the two military lines, recognized the reactionary essence of the class enemies in their vain attempt to undermine the building effort of the people's armed forces and attain its aim of staging a capitalist comeback, and raised their consciousness in strengthening the building of our army according to Chairman Mao's military thought and army-building line.

During those war years, Commander Li Yung-sung of this regiment fought south and north and gave many a creditable performance in war. After the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of style, he was high in spirit and full of fight. He repeatedly studied the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and joined the Party committee members in building the army in line with the spirit of the resolution of the conference. He assiduously studied Chairman Mao's "Problems Strategy in China's Revolutionary War" and other military works, guided military training and tactical exercises. In practice, he seriously summed up experience and raised his ability to direct operations.

Through making revolutionary mass criticism, political instructor Yen Chin-man of the 5th company further recognized the importance of grasping Chairman Mao's military thought and studied with little thought given to eating and sleeping. In practice, he assiduously delved into things. To acquaint himself with Chairman Mao's strategic and tactical thought on "active defense," he sought advice from the deputy division commander with

rich practical combat experience. To deepen his understanding about "Concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one," he checked up on the history of the regiment, looked for data and studied how the regiment and other fraternal units applied this brilliant idea of Chairman Mao's to conquering the enemy and achieving victory in their antecedent campaigns.

At present, all cadres in this regiment are reading seriously and paying attention to the study of strategy and tactics. Those comrades who had studied in the instruction team before have also studied more methodically Chairman Mao's writings on the people's war and the people's army, on our army's political work rules and on strategy and tactics.

Through reading, studying and making revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have shown increasingly high enthusiasm for drilling troops and increasingly high consciousness in the assiduous study of tactics and techniques. In the past few years, for the purpose of giving the army unit training, this regiment successively staged six field camping exercises involving over 6,000 li of traveling. In the blazing heat of summer, the commanders and fighters made their way through the vast desert. In the severity of winter, they crossed the windswept sand-swirling Big Gobi. A small detachment even went through thrice the process of climbing up overhanging precipices, threading through dense forests and wading through deep streams to cross over the Holan Mountains 3,500 meters above sea level.

In a field camping exercise involving a hike across the Gobi Desert, the 7th company after seven nights of night marching, suddenly received an order to launch a long-march attack. The cadres immediately led the fighters to start on their way. Deep in the night, over the vast Gobi Desert, a biting wind chilled one to the marrow, and the temperature had plummeted to more than 20 degrees below zero. Some water bottles with their water frozen cracked. But everyone, aglow with radiant spirit, moved on rapidly without stopping. They crossed over one sanddune after another, and threaded through one ravine after another. After traveling 160 li day and night, they arrived at the designated spot in time.

After such arduous training, many fighters from the home of water ways sought of the Yangtze River have become "desert specialists." Some fighters born on the plains in North China have trained themselves into "mountain-climbing tigers." On the drilling ground, the fighters are also as active and lively as dragons and tigers. Undaunted by hardships and unafraid of fatigue, they practice shooting, handgrenade-throwing, bayonet-fighting, demolition and the handling of earthwork. For the purpose of training themselves to become sharp shooters, many fighters, when taking aim with an upraised gun, hang several practice grenades on the gun-barrel to exercise their arms.

For the purpose of nestering the skill of grenade-throwing, fighter Ma Hai-yün of the Hui nationality tied a grenade for practice with a piece of string to the trunk of a tree. He practiced throwing 300 times in the morning and in the evening respectively. Although one string after another snapped, he still persevered in training. At last, he became a grenade-throwing expert claiming a distance of over 60 meters.

In military training, this regiment seriously carries forward our army's tradition of mass drilling. An atmosphere of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers and soldiers teaching soldiers" prevails everywhere.

On one occasion, some fighters of the 7th company failed to pass a grenade-throwing test. The comrades of the whole company enthusiastically briefed them on the essential elements and imparted to them their own experiences. Some even launched guaranteed teaching-and-learning activities for the fighters. These fighters quickly raised standards in grenade throwing.

Not long after he became company commander, commander Ma Ch'ing of the 2nd company showed a lack of experience in organizing training. The cadres and fighters of the whole company showed concern for and supported him with wholehearted eagerness. They constantly offered him advice and joined him in exploring and summing up experience. With the help of his comrades, he very rapidly raised his organizational ability, and scored relatively satisfactory results for the various branches of training in the whole company.

Because of the rigorous training and the strict requirements set, there has been an all-round improvement in the fighting strength of the Red Army regiment. This unit, which once fought north and south in the Motherland and was experienced in fighting on the land of waterways and on the plains, has today also acquainted itself with the Gobi desert, the alpine area and the loess plateau, and acquired experience in conducting operations in these areas. In the whole regiment, there have emerged a large number of sharpshooters, grenade-throwing experts and pace-setters in bayonet-fighting, demolition, and earthwork.

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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Movement to Criticize Revisionism and Rectify Style of Work on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

the party organizations at all levels on the peking outskirts this year are continuing the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they regard this as of prime importance in the light of chairman mao's teaching "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place".

cadres and commune members, using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon, are grasping and criticizing the ultra-right essence of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. the continued political and ideological criticism of the revisionist line raises their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism and their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. this creates an excellent situation for revolution and production.

the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in attempting to change the party's fundamental line and policies, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism angered the commune members. through political evening schools, study groups, broadcasts, wall newspapers for mass criticism, days devoted to study and during work breaks, they criticize the revisionist line.

the commune members in the nanfang production brigade in huailou county launched an extensive campaign to recall their past sufferring in contrast with their present happiness and used their experience to compare the two lines, two roads and two social systems, so as to repudiate the slandering of the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. since the beginning of this year the brigade has held over 130 repudiation meetings. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and by relying on their own strength, the commune members of the lungchuanwu production brigade of the mentoukou district have expanded agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fishery in an all-round way. they ran an exhibition that drew on their achievements to criticize the fallacy that "heroes make history".

the shuangfutou production brigade of tunghsien county ran study classes to deepen the movement. in denouncing the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers who tried to change the party's fundamental line and

policies, many commune members conscientiously studied "manifesto of the communist party" by marx and engels and "the state and revolution" by lenin and chairman mao's teachings on the continued existence of classes and class struggle in the socialist period.

the cadres at all levels are in the van of the movement in study and criticism. this has not only raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines but enabled them to lead the masses effectively. three leading members of the tahsing county committee of the chinese communist party made speeches to criticize revisionism at a meeting attended by cadres above production brigade level. more than 600 cadres at county and commune levels took part in repudiation meetings in the countryside. in order to make a thorough criticism of reactionary fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, a leading member went to the countryside many times to study the people's experience and he also studied the writings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's related teachings to deepen his written criticism of revisionism.

cadres and commune members have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work is deepened. their initiative was greatly aroused by the movement. the outskirts were hit by an unprecedented drought last year that continued into this year. the cadres and commune members displayed the spirit of hard work and overcame the drought, getting good harvests of wheat, barley, peas and other summer crops. total output of summer grain this year was 30 per cent more than last year, averaging 20 per cent more per hectare to reach an all-time high.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young People Help Build Up Northeast China Mountain Village

(NCNA-English Harbin, Aug. 20, 1973)

thirty educated young people from shanghai have worked hard in the past three years to help build up a mountain village in northeast china.

located deep in the lesser khingan mountains in heilungkiang province, the chienchin production brigade of the hantachi people's commune has unfavourable natural conditions. the 30 educated young people who came to settle in the brigade in 1969 and 1970 were full of revolutionary zeal. following chairman mao's teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains", they joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in transforming the village.

led by poor and lower-middle peasants, the young people went to a mountain valley one cold winter. they camped out there and cleared a large tract of wasteland of tree roots and turned it into farmland.

the state provided the brigade with a tractor in the spring of 1970. shih le-min, a former senior middle school student, volunteered to be the tractor driver. together with other young people, he overcame many difficulties to reclaim 73 hectares of wasteland. in 1971, the production brigade gained a good grain harvest. when continuous rain in the summer of 1972 was menacing the wheat crop about to be reaped, the educated young people organized a shock brigade to rush in the harvest. after three years of hard work, the production brigade became more than self-sufficient in grain and had a surplus to sell to the state.

the educated young people and other brigade members make full use of local natural resources to diversify and expand the collective economy. they collect edible fungus and medicinal herbs and have expanded collective pig-raising.

increased production has enabled the brigade to buy threshers, winnowers, seeders, diesel engines and a dozen large and medium-sized farm tools. the number of draught animals has increased from 12 to 33. this outlying village now has electricity and a radio rediffusion network. new houses have been built. all school-age children are now at school.

two of the educated young people have been admitted into the chinese communist party and seven into the communist

youth league. four are members of the brigade party branch committee or the brigade revolutionary committee while others work as book-keepers, farm machine operators, agro-technicians, carpenters, electricians, barefoot doctors, and teachers.

LITERATURE AND ART

East China Professional and Amateur Writers Cooperate

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Aug. 20, 1973)

party organizations in the wuhan municipal literary and art departments have urged professional writers to live at the grassroots level and cooperate with the growing number of workers, peasants and soldiers who have taken up writing in their spare time.

a number of professionals in wuhan have gone to help them while joining them in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. some professional writers have joined writing groups composed of both professionals and amateurs. others give the amateurs guidance in their creative work. these concerted efforts have resulted in some good stories that have been carried in newspapers, periodicals or pamphlets. over half of the dramatical items put on by the wuhan professional drama troupe were jointly written by professionals and amateurs.

writers of the wuhan modern drama theatre went to the chiangan rolling stock plant twice before the cultural revolution for creative work. they were influenced by the sinister revisionist line on literature and art and did not integrate themselves with the workers ideologically. as a result, they wrote a script on experts running the plant, which disappointed the workers. they went to the plant again during the cultural revolution and this time, in cooperation with amateurs, produced a modern drama, "seize the day, seize the hour", after they had summed up their lessons and earnestly learned from the workers. they drew in amateur writers and jointly selected salient features about the workers and improved the artistic treatment. the drama was staged and the workers commended it.

the party organizations encourage the professionals to give full scope to their specialities and help the amateurs master the necessary skills and improve their standards.

chang chiang-kuo, a peasant in a people's commune, began as an amateur painter a year ago. his first works were described as genuine in feeling and true to life but poor in execution. professional painters taught him the rudiments of painting by analyzing concrete works. maturing under this guidance, chang chiang-kuo later produced a new year picture entitled "at the commune's ford", which reflects the profound friendship between workers and peasants helping each other in socialist construction. the picture was recommended at a city-wide art exhibition for reproduction.

the wuhan municipal authorities have sponsored a number of training courses on the drama, literature, music and fine arts. professionals and amateurs got together to study chairman mao's theses on revolutionary art and literature, learn from the experience in the creation of the model revolutionary theatrical works and talk over problems encountered in creative work. this helped raise their ideological and technical levels.

local organizations have taken a hand in bringing professional and amateur writers and artists together. over the past years, ten professional dramatic troupes in the city have established regular contacts with more than 20 factories and villages. playwrights from these troupes spend at least six months each year in them, taking part in collective productive labour and study, while giving close guidance to amateur dramatists.

the wuhan hanchu opera theatre has been cooperating with worker dramatists under the yangtze river navigation administration for almost three years. the party committee of the administration has made specific arrangements for the theatre's playwrights to join the sailors on voyages and cooperate with worker dramatists in writing scripts and for experienced sailors and workers to offer their comments on the scripts and rehearsals.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Wuhan Iron and Steel Company Strides Forward

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Aug. 20, 1973)

inspired by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, central china's wuhan iron and steel company is steaming ahead under the guidance of the party's general line for building socialism.

the company's output hit an all-time high in 1972. total output value doubled the 1965 figure. steel output increased 88 per cent and pig iron 137 per cent. output of pig iron, rolled steel and sintered ore in the first half of this year topped the half-yearly plan. most of the major items showed marked increases over the corresponding 1972 period. the whole company achieved high and stable output, something unprecedented in its history.

"we must go all out and work with ingenuity to hit back at the slander and sabotage by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers exclamation" this is the motto of the workers of the company's iron smelting plant, the first big blast furnace plant built in china after liberation. chairman mao inspected the plant and watched the no. 1 blast furnace tapping its first heat of molten iron in 1958. this greatly inspired the workers.

however, owing to interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the plant's production lagged behind for a fairly long period. during the current movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the plant party committee called on the workers and cadres to review the history of the plant in the light of the struggle between the two lines. as a result, they saw clearly that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.

they relentlessly criticized and repudiated the criminal attempts of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers to change the basic line and policies of the party for the historical period of socialism, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. this deepened their love for chairman mao's revolutionary line and their hatred for the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. with tremendous drive, the workers and cadres of the plant launched a big campaign to achieve high output, fine quality and low consumption.

workers, cadres and technicians at the no. 2 blast furnace took the lead in the campaign. after more than 200 experiments in 40 days, they successfully worked out a series of working methods that ensure high and stable output, irrespective of the varying quality of iron ore.

to solve the problem of instability in the output of the no. 4 blast furnace, a three-in-one combination group was formed by workers, cadres and technicians. li feng-en, a nationally known model worker and vice-chairman of the plant's revolutionary committee, also lent a hand. the group analysed the drastic fluctuations of temperature in the furnace and studied 700 sets of data on the distribution of coal-gas. having acquainted itself with the characteristics of the furnace, the group worked out another operation system which helped raise output considerably.

the workers, cadres and technicians of the steel plant decided to try out the method of oxygen top-blowing on an open hearth furnace. this came as a result of their criticism of such reactionary fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers as "the theory of inborn genius" and "heroes are the makers of history". this criticism helped emancipate their minds.

the workers and technicians of the no.7 open hearth furnace volunteered. braving the heat of over 1,000 degrees centigrade, they studied the reaction after the oxygen was blown in and noted down thousands of data. they found that this method accelerated the heating process but at the same time shortened the furnace's life span. after repeated experiments, they developed a set of measures which prolonged the life span of the furnace. thanks to several months of hard efforts, they cut the time for each heat by a half and increased output 60 per cent.

during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, leading members at various levels of the wuhan iron and steel company seriously studied marxist-leninist works and penetratingly refuted the absurdities of idealist apriorism and the reactionary "theory of inborn genius" spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this has helped them acquire a better understanding of the strength of the masses, and they have come to have greater faith in and rely even more closely on the masses. leading cadres in the company often go out of their offices and work alongside the workers.

the medium plate mill ranked first among the plants under the company in fulfilling the state targets in the first few months of this year. at the beginning of the year, the mill was assigned to produce steel sheets which were to make up half of its products. at first, the mill's leading cadres hesitated because they thought that a medium plate mill was not suitable for producing sheets. but the workers thought differently. they said that they would complete the task assigned by the state whatever the difficulties. as a result, the mill overfulfilled its sheet production target right in the first month.

this gave much education to the mill's leading cadres. the reason that their thinking was different from that of the workers and their prediction differed much from reality was that they had been affected by apriorism. they thought too much of machines but failed to see that men play the decisive role. the leadership then worked with the workers to sum up and popularize their experience in rolling sheet steel. this increased the percentage of qualified products and output topped the previous record.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inner Mongolia Reports Increase in Livestock

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 20, 1973)

the inner mongolian autonomous region, one of china's major livestock raising areas, reports a 1.8 per cent increase in the number of animals in the stockbreeding year ending this june over the previous year. despite drought, the survival rate of new-born animals surpassed 90 per cent. the breeds of cattle, horses and sheep were improved.

the deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work stimulated the herdsmen's enthusiasm for socialism and raised their awareness of the importance of the struggle between the two lines.

the hsianghuang banner of the silingol league registered a 4.6 per cent increase in the number of animals in the first six months of this year over the same period of last year. this was due to the herdsmen's efforts in transforming desolate slopes and wasteland into grazing grounds. now every production team in the banner has enough fodder and water to feed its flocks. in the east uchumucin banner of the league, the total number of animals came to 1,160,000 by the end of last june, 320,000 more than a year before.

more than 8,400 animals were added in a production brigade in the szutzuwang banner of the ulan chap league which had six good stockbreeding years in succession.

the whole inner mongolian autonomous region grew 65,600 hectares of fodder, planted 8,130 hectares of trees, sank 2,100 wells and improved 7,280 square kilometres of grasslands in the first half of this year. in addition, many small reservoirs and other water conservancy projects were built. all this ensured the steady growth of livestock.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Junior Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 20, 1973)

the canadian junior table tennis delegation wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by train for home today.

it was given a warm send-off at the railway station by wang wen-jui, a leading member of department concerned, as well as chinese sportsmen.

the delegation arrived here by air from shanghai on august 14, and was honoured at a dinner in the evening hosted by the kwangtung provincial table tennis association. on the evening of august 17, the canadian team had a friendly match with the kwangtung junior team. chi-yi-fu, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports committee, was present to watch the match. he also met with george jovanov, leader of the canadian junior table tennis delegation, and canadian junior players. during their sojourn in kwangchow, the canadian players had joint practice sessions with kwangtung provincial players, and visited factories and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Printing and Publication Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1973)

a chinese printing and publication delegation left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association. leader of the delegation is yen wen-ching and deputy leader is wang fang-tzu.

it was seen off at the airport by lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of publication circles and other organizations concerned, including lung chien, peng tse-fang, li chi, wang yi, ting shu-chi, shih yu-tsai and chiang hsin-wen.

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1973)

ichizo kimura, director-general of the kansai chapter of the association for the promotion of international trade on japan, his assistant hiromichi machiba and shinzo koga, permanent director of the association, who arrived in peking earlier, left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations concerned wu shu-tung, huang kun-yi and chou chi.

on hand were also japanese friends in peking yoshizo yasuda, isao okubo, jiro takeyoshi and toshiko fukutomi.

ichizo kimura arrived in peking on august 15 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a japanese students visiting group for japan-china friendship. leader of the group is masanobu sera, secretary-general is hedio sase and permanent director shookichi iizuka.

present on the occasion were liu chih, li tieh-ying, ho fa-lan, tai chih-chao and others.

CHINA AND KOREA

Delegation of Hsinhua News Agency Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1973)

a delegation of the hsinhua news agency led by chang chi-chih, first deputy director of the news agency, left here for pyongyang by train this afternoon on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the korean central news agency.

among those seeing the delegation off at the railway station were director chu mu-chih and deputy directors teng kang, miao hai-ling and mu ching of the hsinhua news agency and deputy director wang chen of the information department of the foreign ministry.

also on hand were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, and om tae ryong, correspondent of the korean central news agency in peking.

Delegation of Hsinhua News Agency Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 21, 1973)

the delegation of the hsinhua news agency led by chang chi-chih, first deputy director of the news agency, arrived here by train this afternoon at the invitation of the korean central news agency for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those welcoming the delegation at the railway station were kim song gol, director, and ku il son, vice-director, of the kcna; kim dong guk, editor-in-chief of "rodong chongnyon (working youth)"; yun chi ho, editor-in-chief of the "korean people's army (choson inmingun)"; kim jong hwan, editor-in-chief of "pyongyang sinmun"; chong myong hui, director of the women's publishing house; om hae on, deputy editor-in-chief of "rodong sinmun"; chon myong gyong, deputy editor-in-chief of "minju choson"; chong bong jun, vice-chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee; cho yong nam, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean journalists' union; kim gi nam, deputy editor-in-chief of "kunroja"; li gwang gun, editor-in-chief of the foreign language publishing house; and pae yong jae, vice-director of the ministry of foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was present on the occasion.

a banquet was given by kcna this evening for the visit of the delegation. present at the banquet were director kim song gol and other leading members of departments concerned of korean press circles. ambassador li yun-chuan was present. vice-director ku il son and chang chi-chih, head of the delegation, spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and militant unity.

CHINA AND MALI

Bamako Football Team from Mali Concludes Visit in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 20, 1973)

led by its leader malick coulibaly and deputy leader tieba coulibaly, the bamako football team from mali concluded its friendly visit to tientsin and left for peking by train this afternoon.

the malian footballers arrived here from peking on august 16 and were given an exceptionally cordial welcome from members of the tientsin football team who visited mali last year.

that evening, the tientsin branch of the chinese football association gave a reception in hearty welcome to the friends from mali. renewing old acquaintanceship at the reception, hosts and guests proposed many toasts to the growing friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and mali and the steady improvement in the technical standards of the football players of both countries.

a ceremony was sponsored by the local branch of the chinese football association yesterday afternoon to welcome the bamako team to tientsin. it was followed by a friendly match between the tientsin and bamako teams.

sun ching-wen, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, attended the ceremony and watched the match which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

it was a keenly contested match, with both sides using the tactic of deploying their full strength in both attack and defence. showing excellent stamina, polished skill and good speed, the malian players time and again kept the tientsin goal under barrages of long shots. the tientsin team took full advantage of their close-knit defence while seizing every opportunity to launch

bold attacks with their fast and crisp short passes. the match ended with a score of 1:0 in favour of the host side. the fine sportsmanship and outstanding performance of both teams drew repeated cheers from the 15,000 spectators.

during their stay here, the malian guests visited the harbour, factories and shops, went sightseeing round the town and attended a performance of acrobatics, music and dances. everywhere they went the malian friends received warm welcome from local residents.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Ambassador J. Vixseboxse Gives Cocktail Party for Visiting Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1973)

j. vixseboxse, the netherlands ambassador to china, gave a cocktail party here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the netherlands parliamentary delegation.

all members of the delegation with a. vondeling, president of the second chamber of the states-general, as its leader, and w. j. schuijt, chairman of the committee for foreign affairs of the first chamber, as its deputy leader, and the accompanying correspondents, attended the cocktail party.

present on the occasion were ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu hsin-yu, member, and lien kuan, deputy secretary-general, of the n.p.c. standing committee; chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and sun ya-ming, a leading member of the foreign affairs office of the general office of the n.p.c. standing committee.

the distinguished guests from the netherlands, accompanied by wu hsin-yu and lien kuan, this morning toured the great wall at the pataling hills and a ming tomb. delegation leader a. vondeling and deputy leader w. j. schuijt and some members of the delegation had a discussion with vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min this afternoon, while the other members of the delegation had a discussion with leading members of the peking higher people's court.

all members of the delegation saw a performance this evening presented by the peking acrobatic troupe.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

premier chou en-lai met the netherlands parliamentary delegation and journalists accompanying it on the current tour here this afternoon. he had a friendly and frank conversation with all members of the delegation, with a. vondeling, president of the second chamber of the states-general, as its leader and w.j. schuijt, chairman of the committee for foreign affairs of the first chamber, as its deputy leader.

j. vixseboxse, the netherlands ambassador to china, was present.

also present were wu hsin-yu, member, and lien kuan, deputy secretary-general, of the standing committee of the national people's congress; hao teh-ching, the chinese ambassador to the netherlands; and leading members of departments concerned and staff members including wang pen-tso, chu chuan-hsien, sun ya-ming, hsu erh-wei and chao ching-tien.

Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

the netherlands parliamentary delegation with a. vondeling as its leader and w.j. schuijt as its deputy leader gave a banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu hsin-yu, pei shih-chang, hu yu-chih and hsieh fu-ming, members, and lien kuan, deputy secretary-general, of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of departments concerned chou pei-yuan, wu chung-chao, wang pen-tso, wang chen, chu chuan-hsien and sun ya-ming as well as chinese ambassador to the netherlands hao teh-ching.

the netherlands ambassador to china j. vixseboxse was present.

delegation leader a. vondeling and vice-chairman kuo mo-jo spoke at the banquet.

a. vondeling said: "we came to your country with great expectations, but reality has surpassed all that." he

praised the hosts for the hospitality accorded the delegation and the perfect organization of their visit.

the delegation leader said: "we do hope that in the near future we shall find you willing and prepared to pay a return visit to our country." he added: "authorized to do so by the states-general, the parliament of the netherlands, i hereby invite you for such a visit. having experienced your hospitality, we shall feel happy and relieved should you decide in the near future to accept our invitation."

talking about the experience of their visit to china, the delegation leader said: "we feel that during the last few days, we have met genuine people -- healthy, vigorous and happy people, conscious of living during a period that in a short time has brought a tremendous improvement in their living conditions.

"please let me repeat once again how grateful we are for having had the opportunity during the last few days to take a close look at your great country. this has made our view broader, our knowledge wider, and our mutual understanding considerably deeper."

kuo mo-jo said in his speech that although its stay in china's capital is rather short, the parliamentary delegation of the netherlands has achieved happy results and promoted friendship and mutual understanding. he said: "i sincerely thank right honourable dr. vondeling for the kind invitation extended to us in the name of the dutch parliament, and i am convinced that the increase and expansion of the exchanges between the two countries will further promote the relations between china and the netherlands and the friendship of the two peoples."

kuo mo-jo said: "although our social systems are different and our political views not quite the same, both sides wish to cultivate our friendship on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. both of us hold that all countries, big or small, should be equal and that the affairs of each country should be handled by its own people and world affairs should be settled by all countries concerned through consultation and never be dictated by one or two countries. we have noted that many small and medium-sized european countries are getting united to put up a struggle to safeguard their independence and security and oppose power politics and hegemonism."

delegation leader a. vondeling and some members of the delegation visited a neighbourhood revolutionary committee this morning in the company of wu hsin-yu. deputy leader w.j. schuijt and some other members of the delegation visited peking university where they had a discussion on the revolution in education with chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the university revolutionary committee, and others. the delegation visited an art handicrafts exhibition this afternoon in the company of lien kuan.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 19, 1973)

the chinese journalists' delegation led by chen chun, a leading member of the "people's daily", arrived here by plane today for a friendly visit in romania.

meeting the delegation at the airport were m. angelescu, deputy editor-in-chief of "scinteia", ambassador v. florescu, representative of the ministry of foreign affairs, m. radulescu, vice-chairman of the house of romanian journalists, and other representatives of romanian journalists.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan was also present.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Guests Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1973)

alfrede von overbeck, noted swiss personage and president of the university of fribourg, and his wife, left here by air today for a visit to other places of china before returning home.

while in peking, the swiss guests visited factories, a neighbourhood district, a department store and a university and toured places of historical interest. li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association nor friendship with foreign countries, met and feted the guests.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Badminton Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 20, 1973)

the badminton delegation from thailand today left here by train on way home after winding up a friendly visit in china. it was given a warm send-off at the railway station by wang hua-yi, leading member of the organization concerned of kwangtung province, and local badminton players.

arriving here by air from hangchow on august 18, the thai visitors were guests of honour at a dinner given by the kwangtung provincial branch of the chinese badminton association the same evening.

the thai badminton team met the kwangtung team in a friendly contest yesterday evening. chao cho-yun, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and chi yi-fu and chen pin, leading members of departments concerned, were present to watch the matches. they also met with chumpol lohachala, leader of the delegation, amnuay viravan, the deputy leader, and phan wannamephee, adviser to the delegation, and the thai players.

the matches were marked by excellent performance on both sides, with the visitors winning the women's doubles match and the local players taking three of the four men's singles and doubles matches. while in kwangchow, the thai guests visited factories, went sightseeing round the city and made excursions to scenic spots.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

TT Delegations from Bhutan and Burma and Leader of Nepalese TT Delegation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1973)

the bhutan table tennis delegation led by tshering wangdi, the burmese table tennis delegation led by u tun yin and nripendra singh, leader of the nepalese table tennis delegation, arrived in peking by air this evening to attend the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

they were welcomed at the airport by kuo tung-chun, vice-chairman, and liu mao, deputy secretary-general, of the a.a.a. organizing committee.

also present were u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china, basudev sharma, second secretary of the nepalese embassy in peking, and pankaj raj sharma, deputy leader of the nepalese table tennis delegation.

Cambodian Table Tennis Delegation Formed

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1973)

a cambodian table tennis delegation to take part in the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament was formed recently.

leader of the delegation is pung peng cheng, secretary-general of the cambodian table tennis association, deputy leaders are svay bory and ung panharith, and secretary-general is mak ben.

the cambodian players have been busy training over the past few days.

Chairman of AAA Tournament Organizing Committee Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the organizing committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, announced here today that preparatory work for the forthcoming tournament had been basically completed.

to date, table tennis associations of 86 countries and regions have accepted the invitation. delegations from 52 countries and regions have arrived in peking and some others were already on their way, he said.

yu pu-hsueh made this announcement at a press conference this morning for correspondents from asia, africa and latin america, peking-based foreign correspondents as well as chinese newsmen.

he said: the tri-continental tournament was initiated during the asian-african table tennis friendship

invitational tournament held in peking in november 1971. it will be the largest table tennis gathering ever held for the three continents. its aim is to enhance the friendship and unity of the people and players of the asian, african and latin american countries and regions and promote the development of table tennis on these continents.

he stressed: throughout the tournament, primary consideration will be given to the enhancement of unity and friendship among the people and players of various countries and regions. this aim is embodied in the scope of invitation, conduct of tournament, seeding and prize giving. for example, the team events will be played by the group round robin system in stages, and all the singles events by the group round robin system in the first stage and then by knock-out. thus, players from various countries and regions will have more opportunity to take part in the competition, exchange experience and improve their technique. in each event the number of placings and players to be awarded will be increased. for both men's and women's team events, for instance, prizes will be given to the first sixteen placings. there will also be friendship cups. this will help enhance the friendship and unity among the players of various countries and regions. the tournament will be conducted through consultation among asian, african and latin american table tennis circles in accordance with the principle of mutual respect and democratic consultation among the associations, big or small.

he pointed out: this grand gathering of table tennis circles is the result of the common efforts by friends of different countries and regions in the three continents. preparations for the tournament have been carried out successfully, thanks to the fruitful work over the past year of the preparatory committee composed of the table tennis associations of chile, the democratic people's republic of korea, ecuador, egypt, japan, mauritius, nepal, nigeria, tanzania and the people's republic of china, and to the warm concern of the chinese government and people and the warm attention and active assistance from table tennis associations, sports organizations and well-known personages in asia, africa and latin america. the preparatory committee has extended invitations to 112 table tennis associations of asian, african and latin american countries and regions. these invitations have found widespread response and warm approval. leading members of the international table tennis federation, the asian table tennis union, the african table tennis federation, the table tennis confederation of south america, the caribbean table tennis federation and the arab table tennis federation will also attend the tournament.

yu pu-hsueh said: the matches will take place in the capital indoor stadium and the peking workers' indoor stadium. six other playing grounds have been allocated for the players to engage in training or joint practice, improve their technique and strengthen their friendship. over 200

chinese umpires, eighty of them being women, from various provinces, cities and autonomous regions of china have been carrying out pre-tournament practice and made great efforts to improve their work in accordance with the tournament regulations. the improved net support has proved to be of good quality during tests. "double happiness" table tennis balls and tables will be used in the tournament. these balls have been approved by the international table tennis federation for international competitions.

yu pu-hsueh said: players from various countries and regions have come to peking from afar not only to take part in the tournament but, first of all, as many friends put it, to seek friendship. he expressed the conviction that through the common efforts of all the friends on the various delegations, this tournament would surely achieve satisfactory results, thus writing a new chapter of unity and friendship among the people and players of asia, africa and latin america.

yu pu-hsueh also answered questions of interest raised by correspondents of various countries.

Chinese Table Tennis Veterans Welcome Asian, African, Latin American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching, former world table tennis champions, today extend a warm welcome to friends from asia, africa and latin america to the forthcoming tri-continental table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking.

a joint article by the two chinese table tennis veterans appears in today's "people's daily".

it says: "the fact that so many friends have come across oceans to peking testifies to the asian, african and latin american people's profound friendship for the chinese people. to us, this is a great support and encouragement."

the article hails the forthcoming gathering unprecedented in the history of asian, african and latin american table tennis as "a rally of unity of asian, african and latin american people and sportsmen, and a great happy event for the people of the three continents who constitute more than half of the world population."

it continues: "more than 1,000 delegates from over 80 countries and regions are to meet. the fact is in itself a demonstration of the present excellent situation in asia,

africa and latin america and the common desire of the people and sportsmen of these continents for greater unity and friendship.

"yesterday the people of asia, africa and latin america had the common experience of being enslaved and plundered by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. today we are faced with the common task of continuing to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, oppose power politics and hegemonism, fight for national independence and liberation, safeguard state sovereignty, and develop the national economy and culture.

"countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. it is in this excellent situation that table tennis players of asian, african and latin american countries and regions are coming together for the tournament -- a fact of profound and far-reaching significance".

chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching stress: "friendship reduces geographical distance; and unity brings our hearts together."

recalling the ties of friendship established between chinese and other asian, african and latin american players through mutual visits in recent years, the two veteran players write: "we firmly believe that the forthcoming tournament will further enhance friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen and spur the vigorous development of table tennis in the three continents."

quoting chairman mao's teaching "every nation, big or small, has its own strong and weak points", they say that "in table tennis, too, every country or region has its own strong points. the chinese table tennis players shall modestly learn from their foreign friends and, in the spirit of 'friendship first, competition second', work together with all our friends to realise the aims of this tournament.

"may the flower of table tennis friendship blossom even more magnificently".

Representatives of Chinese Compatriots from Taiwan Province Residing in West Germany Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

chen yu-hui and huang shih-min, representatives of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in west germany, arrived here by air today to see the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by chin chi-hsiang, a leading member of a department under the state physical culture and sports commission, and wei ming, a leading member of the peking municipal physical culture and sports commission.

ITTF Honorary General Secretary and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

a.k. vint, honorary general secretary of the international table tennis federation, and mrs. vint arrived in peking by air this evening. they have come to see the asian-african-latin american (a.a.a.) table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

welcoming them at the airport were li meng-hua and chen hsien, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the organizing committee of the a.a.a. tournament; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union, and leading members of the table tennis delegation of china, the democratic people's republic of korea and japan.

More Table Tennis Delegations Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

sixteen more table tennis delegations arrived here by plane today to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

they are: the table tennis delegation of barbados with keith lawrence morris as its leader and ralph darwin seymour goodridge as its deputy leader, the bolivian table tennis delegation led by raul zalazar, the cameroon table tennis delegation led by samuel missomba, the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of the congo with matoumpa gregoere as its leader and elemdt henri as its deputy leader, the table tennis delegation of costa rica led by danilo jimenez veiga, the table tennis delegation of curacao with martin dieren as its leader and winston isenia as its deputy leader, the table tennis delegation of ecuador with luis rodriguez as its leader and segundo andara as its deputy leader, the jamaican table tennis delegation led by wenford arnold freckleton, the table tennis delegation from macao with leong ted-chee as its leader and yin chun-le as its deputy leader, the mauritanian table tennis delegation led by abderahmane ould abdel haye, the mauritius table tennis delegation with chintaman rambocus as its leader and balakrishna chetty as its deputy leader, the panamanian table tennis delegation led by david mauricio menasche acrich, the peruvian table tennis delegation led by alfredo salazar, the table tennis delegation of the philippines with p.v. gonzalez as its leader and ernesto jugo as its deputy leader, the table tennis delegation of puerto rico with humberto costa as its leader and russell latimer as its deputy leader and the tunisian table tennis delegation with hadjam cherif as its leader and boushih ben salem mohamed as its deputy leader.

tequame wolde tsadik, leader of the ethiopian table tennis delegation, and brutus danis, delegate of south africa non-racial table tennis board, as well as some members of the colombian and nigerian table tennis delegations.

they were greeted at the airport by li meng-hua, chen hsien, weiming and liang tso-hui, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, and secretary general sung chung of the committee.

present at the airport were mohamed ould sidi aly, ambassador of the islamic republic of mauritania, clement langue-tsobgny, ambassador of the united republic of cameroon, abdoul-kader diawara, counsellor of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo, and t.a. mgbokwere, counsellor of the embassy of the federal republic of nigeria. rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union, and leaders of a number of table tennis delegations were also on hand.

Joyous Meeting of Table Tennis Delegations of People's Republic of China and Chinese Compatriots from China's Taiwan Province Residing in Japan and US

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

on the eve of the opening of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, the players and coaches of the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china and the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the united states of america held a get-together here this afternoon.

held at the friendship hostel, the get-together was alive with cordial expressions of flesh-and-blood feelings between compatriots. hsu yin-sheng and huang wen chin, leaders of the two table tennis delegations, spoke amid very warm applause. hsu yin-sheng extended a warm welcome to the compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the united states who have come to peking. he said: "we are very glad that you have returned to the motherland to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, despite hardship and in defiance of interference. the compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the united states have cordially formed a table tennis delegation, and we extend our warm congratulations to you. we heartily wish that our compatriots will make contributions to promoting the friendship between the people of asia, africa and latin america and realizing the unification of the motherland."

huang wen chin said in his speech: "it is due to the great concern of the great leader chairman mao and the people of the motherland for the compatriots in taiwan province and the compatriots from taiwan province residing in other parts of the world, that we are here to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament." we will join the people and sportsmen of the motherland in making new contributions to strengthening the unity of the asian, african and latin american peoples and to the liberation of taiwan province and the realization of the unification of the motherland."

world men's singles champion hsi en-ting and chung kao shan, representatives of the two table tennis delegations, also spoke. they said that they would learn from and help each other and unite and make joint efforts so that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the three continents will blossom still more beautifully.

the chinese brothers and sisters were full of joy at the get-together. huang wen chin, leader of the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in

japan and the u.s.a., advisers chen yu, huang chiang hsia and sun chen chung, and the men and women players of the delegation chatted cordially or sang songs together with members of the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china. chen yu, sun chen chung, tan chen tien and chang ping clasped their hands with hsi en-ting, liang ko-liang, wang wen-jung and wang chia-lin, and performed a song and dance item based on the taiwan folk song "kao shan ching" (high green mountains). they danced and sang: "the high mountains are green, and the streams are clear. our compatriots in taiwan love the motherland as much as the compatriots of the motherland cherish the island. the motherland and taiwan are inseparable..." delegation leader huang wen chin and coaches and players including tsai tung kuo, wang wen chu and huang te hsiung, sang another taiwan folk song "taiwan island" reflecting how the chinese compatriots on the island are yearning for the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of the motherland.

in the past few days, players of the two delegations have had cordial meetings on three different occasions. li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, gave a banquet in their honour on august 19.

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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

To Grasp Production, It Is Imperative To Firmly Grasp This Key Link of the Line

by

Yu T'ung (俞 彤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 19, 1973)

Propelled by the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, a mass movement is vigorously surging forward in powerful waves on the front of building socialism in China. Warmly responding to Chairman Mao's great calls, "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" and "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the cadres and the broad masses are resolved to implement more properly the Party's general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results" and to accelerate the tempo of socialist construction in China. Everywhere throughout the country, there are pleasing signs of prosperity.

The historical course of building socialism in China shows that the question of developing production is, fundamentally speaking, a question of the line. "Whether or not the line is ideologically and politically correct determines everything." Whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is correctly carried out, the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism is high, there is rapid development in production, and the cause of socialist construction advances in victory. Whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is abandoned, the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism is thwarted, production is undermined, and the cause of socialist construction necessarily takes a roundabout way and may even lose its bearings. "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." Chairman Mao has graphically explained the importance of the basic line of the Party and its relationship

with other kinds of concrete work. When we grasp production, as when we grasp other kinds of work, we certainly must firmly bear in mind the basic line of the Party and firmly grasp this key link of the basic line. Only in this way can we grasp the principal contradiction, make everything fall into place through grasping the key link, and give impetus to the rapid development of production along the socialist orientation.

The basic line of the Party tells us: Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In this historical period, there are at all times class contradictions, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. Reflected in the sphere of production, the struggle between the two classes and the two roads is also very violent. The class enemies in society and their agents within the Party, like swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, always adopt various ways and means and make every effort to usurp leadership in the state-own economy and the collective economy. They always exploit all kinds of opportunities and make every effort to divert the orientation of socialist construction. They always use assorted pretexts and make every effort to debase the working class and the spirit of the broad masses. In one word, they always stubbornly take the capitalist road in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. Confronted by this kind of objective reality that is basically and universally in existence, if we only grasp production for production's sake and pay no attention to class struggle, to the orientation and the road, and to putting the correct line in command of production, we are bound to lose our bearings and make mistakes.

The movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work which is currently being launched in depth is a struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as well as a widespread Marxist-Leninist educational movement. It involves the question of standing firm on or changing the basic line of the Party. We must go on to grasp firmly and properly this matter of prime importance--criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, draw a clear dividing line between right and wrong and raise the consciousness of the broad masses of the cadres and the people in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Otherwise, as long as ideology is not raised and the line is not correctly oriented, even though some results are obtained in production for the time being, there is also a danger for the class enemy to usurp and undermine them. Hadn't facts of this kind appeared before and during the great cultural revolution? We certainly must bear in mind this lesson. The question of the line "must be explained constantly and repeatedly," and furthermore, "it won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses."

Like grasping revolution, the development of production also involves the question of whom should be relied upon. Only by correctly solving this question can the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines be correctly launched and the question of or orientation and rate of socialist construction be really solved in the sphere of production. When a unit is taken into consideration, this question of whom should be relied upon is embodied in management work. By implementing a set of revisionist management

systems to promote so-called "management of plants by experts" and "profit in command" in industrial and mining enterprises,and by implementing so-called "san-tzu i-pao"* and "work points in command" in rural people's communes, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i essentially rely on the bourgeoisie to suppress and strike blows at the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who firmly adhere to the socialist orientation. But according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the most important thing in so-called management is to rely wholeheartedly on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants and to solve correctly human relations so as to bring into full play the positive factors in all fields and to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in socialist construction.

The basic starting point of the general line of building socialism formulated by Chairman Mao is to have firm faith in the basic masses of workers and peasants. The basic spirit of the "Anshan Steel Constitution" personally commented on by Chairman Mao is to rely wholeheartedly on the working class and arouse the masses to take part in enterprise management. The masses are the real heroes, the makers of history. There is latent in the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants great enthusiasm for socialism. Only by incessantly eliminating the bourgeois influence, unremittingly criticizing and repudiating the revisionist line and firmly relying on the broad masses to create a lively and vigorous political situation under the guidance of the Party's basic line can a good job be done in management work and production advance with big strides along the socialist track.

In management work, certain things which outwardly appear to be relations between people and things and even between one thing and another actually have something to do with human relations. Practice shows that under different lines, management would be entirely different in nature and content. Therefore, when talking about management, the line must first be discussed. If we do not grasp the line and only grasp concrete vocational work by confining the discussion to the matter at issue, we would not be able to distinguish which is correct and which is incorrect, what should be done and what should not be done. We would become pragmatists that have gone astray and could commit once again the mistakes of "control, strangulation and oppression" and "material incentive" that have already been criticized and repudiated. The outcome would not be favorable to and would hamper production; it would not be favorable to and would undermine socialism.

To be sure, our emphasis on grasping the line does not mean that it is not necessary to grasp concrete vocational work, and that rules and regulations and labor discipline can be done away with. All these things are necessary. The question is that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line must be put in command and the broad masses must be relied upon and aroused before rules and regulations and labor discipline can be properly revised and correctly oriented to become

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* The extension of free markets and of plots for private use, the promotion of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on a household basis. - SCMP Ed.

things which the masses consciously carry out. For example, because some steel plants have not firmly embraced the viewpoint of relying on and arousing the working masses to operate properly the enterprises, although the target life-span of the furnace has been prescribed, the requirement is not met in the end. But in some steel plants, because the masses are more properly aroused, the life-span of the furnace is greatly in excess of the target originally prescribed. This shows that it won't do to make a fuss about trifles without grasping the key link, and that the rules and regulations can function properly only when the line is correct.

Different systems of ownership of means of production necessarily require rules and regulations and labor discipline of different nature. Lenin once said: The social labor organization of serfdom has to maintain discipline with the stick, capitalist social labor organization has to maintain discipline with hunger, but "communist (first of all socialist) social labor organization is maintained with the free and conscious discipline of the working masses who have overthrown the oppression of the landlords and capitalists, and the further it goes, the more it relies on such discipline for maintenance." As Marxists, we certainly must draw a clear dividing line between ourselves and the bourgeoisie and revisionists. We neither can rely on the "hunger discipline" of the bourgeoisie, nor can we rely on the revisionists' "control, strangulation and oppression" and "material incentive." We rely on the ever rising sense of responsibility and enthusiasm for socialism on the part of the broad masses as masters of the country. We must lay the point of emphasis in work on raising the political awareness of the broad masses. Therefore, when grasping management, we cannot see only things but not human beings, nor can we grasp a system for the sake of grasping the system. We must grasp the line, ideology, the revolution in the realm of the superstructure, and human relations. "Management is also social education." In the final analysis, the key to the success of management work lies in grasping class struggle, in conducting education in ideology and political line for the cadres and the broad masses.

The various policies of the Party are closely linked with the line of the Party. Policies are the embodiment of the line. In order to give full play to the enthusiasm of the broad masses for socialism and to bring all positive factors into play for driving forward socialist construction in China at a faster rate, it is necessary to give all-round implementation ot various policies of the Party.

The basic line of the Party is for solving the principal construction of the historical period of socialism. The various specific policies are formulated for solving various kinds of concrete contradictions in socialist revolution and construction according to the requirements set by the basic line of the Party. They embody the interests of the working class and the broad masses of the people, and provide the methods, steps and tactics of struggle that must be adopted for gradually realizing the basic line of the Party. They have a clear-cut class nature and are strong weapons for socialism to overcome and eventually eliminate capitalism.

Therefore, in the course of giving all-round implementation to the policies of the Party, resistance and sabotage of all descriptions are bound to come

forth from the class enemies and their agents who have infiltrated into the Party, such as swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. For example, while we want to consolidate and develop "the three-level system of ownership of the means of production in the people's commune with ownership by the production team as the basic form" in the countryside, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i either vociferously advocate "san-tzu i-pao" or whip up the evil wind of "i-p'ing erh-tiao"* in a vain attempt to sabotage the collective economy. Meanwhile, the existence of the bourgeois ideology and all kinds of force of habit in society also would interfere with the implementation of policies.

The basic line of the Party also requires us to fortify the ideological and political work of the Party for the masses in the course of implementing various concrete policies. The basic task of ideological and political work is to "unremittingly instill the socialist ideology into and criticize the capitalist tendency of" the masses. Therefore, in the course of implementing the policies of the Party, we must start from the plane of the basic line of the Party to raise unremittingly the level of consciousness of the broad masses in class struggle, in the struggle in line and in policies, and eliminate the influence of bourgeois ideology and force of habit of every description before we can take a firm stand, distinguish between right and wrong, elbow aside interference from "Left" and Right, smash in good time all kinds of sabotage by the class enemy and give all-round implementation to the various policies of the Party.

Naother important job of ideological and political work is to educate the broad masses in the far-reaching ideals of communism. The high degree of enthusiasm for socialism shown by the workers of Tach'ing and the commune members of Tachai in exploiting the oil fields and transforming heaven and earth for the revolution, their revolutionary spirit marked by self-reliance and hard struggle, and their ability to carry forward and develop the most admirable communist style are precisely the outcome of the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the masses and to raise fundamentally their consciousness in class struggle, the struggle in line, and continuing the revolution.

Back in the days of democratic revolution in China, Chairman Mao had taught us: "The propaganda of the communist ideology should be broadened and the study of Marxism-Leninism intensified. Without such propaganda and study, it is not possible to lead the Chinese revolution to the communist period in the future, and furthermore, it is not possible to guide the present democratic revolution to victory." This teaching is of very great realistic significance today. It makes us understand that if the masses have not a great and far-reaching revolutionary goal in mind, they see not the future prospects. This is unfavorable to the Party's leading and guiding the revolution to a higher plane in the future, and is also unfavorable to the correct implementation of

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* 一平二调, First practice of equalitarianism and second, allow no transfer of material or manpower. - SCMP Ed.

the various policies of the Party at the present stage and to making a success of present-day socialist revolution and construction.

For example, in socialist society, it is necessary to carry out firmly the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," and the policy of remuneration according to work. Otherwise, the enthusiasm of the masses for working for socialism could not be brought into play. But in order to develop correctly the function of the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," it is necessary to closely combine the implementation of this principle with instilling the socialist ideology into and making broader propaganda of communism for the masses before each worker can heighten his sense of responsibility as the master, and make maximum effort for socialism instead of adopting the viewpoint of hired labor toward the socialist cause.

In short, we must honestly and firmly adhere to the various policies of the Party at the present stage in practical work. We can never be so hot-headed as to thoughtlessly adopt policies for our own place and arbitrarily carry out today things that could only be carried out in the future. We also must be good at unremittingly instilling the socialist ideology into the masses, broadening the propaganda of the communist ideology and advocating and fostering the communist style in coordination with economic work. Only by closely combining the implementation of policies with education in ideology and political line and attaching prime importance to education in ideology and political line can we bring the enthusiasm of the broad masses for socialism into full play. correctly implement the various policies of the Panty under the inspiration of the great and far-reaching goal of communism, strive to fulfill the present-day tasks and quicken the tempo of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Chairman Mao says, "We must seriously sum up experience." On the question of how industrial and agricultural production should be led, many leading cadres have their own experiences (including positive and negative experiences) which should be seriously summed and turned into strength for sustaining the march forward. The correct experience can be brought to a higher plane when summed up, and the wrong experience, when summed up, can be transformed from what is wrong into what is correct. Summing up the positive and negative aspects of experience can make us comprehend more profoundly the correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and see through the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. We certainly must adopt a positive attitude and apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in conscientiously summing up experience. It must be realized that the question of whether or not it is possible to grasp properly production with the line as the key link is in the final analysis a question of world outlook. Only by firmly embracing the dialectical materialist and historical materialist world outlook and adopting a correct attitude toward self and the masses can we correctly sum up the positive and negative aspects of experience, and comprehend in essence and consciously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Consequently, it is imperative to read and study seriously and intensify the transformation of the world outlook in

conjunction with the realities of the three great revolutionary movements. This is especially important as far as the leading cadres at all levels are concerned. We trust that, having seriously summed up experience under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, we can more consciously transform our world outlook and grasp this key link of the line, further accelerate the pace of socialist construction, and win new and still greater victories.

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Only Socialism Can Save China

- the poor lower-middle peasants of Shihihao brigade in Hunyuan hsien, Shansi, meet to criticize swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 19, 1973)

Lying at the foothills of the Hengshan Mountains outside the Yeman Pass is an advanced model which, as the people say, "tills land outside the Great Wall but reaps a grain yield equal to that harvested in areas south of the Yangtze"--Shihihao brigade in Hunyuan hsien. Its grain output was only 70 to 80 catties per mow before liberation but has now surpassed 1,200 catties per mow. The slum for hired labor of the past has become a village of happiness today. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants cited their personal experience to relentlessly denounce the shameless slanders spread by the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to vilify the excellent current situation. The following is an outline of a recent criticism meeting convened by them.

Facts Demonstrate the Superiority of the Socialist System

Tso Fu-kuan, secretary of the brigade Party branch:

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type vilify the excellent situation of the brisk development of the socialist revolution and construction in China as in a mess. This precisely betrays their implacable hatred against the socialist system and expose their true counter-revolutionary features.

"Only socialism can save China." We the poor and lower-middle peasants have deeply learned this great truth from our personal experience.

Our Shihihao brigade was an estate owned by a big landlord surnamed Jung living in the neighboring Hsinp'ei village in the old society. There lived more than 20 hired farmhands suffering exploitation and oppression. It was a slum for the hired labor. Every year, on the second day of the second lunar month, we poor people had to come to this slum to suffer beating and scolding and to do tiresome work for eight months in order to earn a living. At the beginning of the tenth lunar month when grain had been garnered and hay stored and the earth became frozen, the landlord kicked away the laborers. Empty-handed, they left this slum. They took their children on the rove north of the Great Wall. Countless of these poor people died of hunger and cold. The evil old society was really a paradise for the rich people but a hell for the poor.

The hired laborers yearned for the stars and the moon, and at long last the Red Sun rose. After liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we went through the course leading from the mutual-aid units, through the cooperatives to the people's communes and embarked firmly and unswervingly on the socialist road. We worked with one mind and with

concerted efforts. We carried out revolution vigorously on the rock-strewn sandy land where the frost-free period lasted for only 130 days and which lay 1,200 meters above the sea-level. We conscientiously implemented the "eight-point charter" for agriculture and made great efforts to promote farm capital construction and water conservation facilities with emphasis on soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer and water control, thereby changing step by step the basic conditions of agricultural production.

Grain output increased year by year. Per-mow output of grain crossed the "Yellow River" in 1958, surpassed the "Yangtze" in 1965 and amounted to 1,207 catties in 1971. In 1972, despite the severest drought of the century, grain yield still amounted to 1,120 catties per mow, equivalent to 15 times the output before the liberation, ten times that before 1952 when the people's communes were set up, 3.7 times that in 1957, and more than 1.3 times that in 1965.

When the people's communes were set up, this village did not have a single domestic animal. Now it has an average of one big animal, 3.5 pigs and six sheep to every household.

With production developing continuously, the living standard of the masses also went on rising and the commune members' cultural level also greatly improved. In the past, nobody in the village could read. Now, illiteracy has been wiped out practically among the old people, all school-age children are sent to school and a great number of teen-agers and young people are studying in junior or senior middle schools or in universities.

Facts fully testify to the incomparable superiority of the socialist system. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type turned black into white and spread rumors and slanders, in a reckless attempt to smear the great achievements we made in the past two decades and more. This was entirely a shameless vilification of the excellent situation.

Yao Man-hsi, a poor-peasant commune member:

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type said that we became poorer. This was a total lie. In the old society, my family lived in a house with unplastered walls, had no mats to sleep on, and had not enough food and clothing. My father worked as a labor hand for the landlord. He was uncertain of his own livelihood, not to mention raising his children. After the liberation, especially since the switch-over to people's communes, my family led an increasingly better life. Now, in a family of seven members, I am the only one with full laboring power. Yet we have ample clothing and enough food. Our family has reserve grain, has money deposited with the credit cooperative, lives in a brick-and-tile house and has enough bedclothes. Last year, in addition to food grain and daily expenses, our family was allotted with 250 yuan in cash. Some of my children go to middle school and others to primary school. Life in the new society is sweeter than honey. Comparing the present conditions with those of the past, all members of my family, old and young, are filled with gratitude for the great leader Chairman Mao and say that socialism is just fine. But, taking the stand of the landlord and bourgeois classes,

swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have described the excellent situation as pitch-dark. They are liars.

The Richer and Stronger Our Socialist Country Is, the Better the People's Life Becomes

Li Kuei, accountant of the brigade:

Drinking water from a well, we must not forget its sinker; having won emancipation, we must not forget Chairman Mao. In a socialist country, the proletariat and the laboring people have become masters of the country. The richer and stronger the country is, the stronger the guarantee for the improvement of the livelihood of the people will be.

For many years in the past, we have correctly handled the relations between the state, the collective and the individual in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "On the question of the distribution of income, we must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual." The broad masses of commune members have embraced the idea of farming for the revolutionary cause and are working hard to make still greater contributions to the stage by producing more grain and selling more and better grain in aid of national construction. From 1954 to 1972, they sold a total of 2,250,000 catties of patriotic grain and overfulfilled their grain requisition tasks every year. In last year alone, they delivered and sold 240,000 catties, averaging 4,800 catties and more per household. Our contribution to the state is by no means great, but the state has aided us with plenty of commodities, such as farm machines, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, superior strains, and livestock for breeding purpose. Looked after and supported by the Party and the state, our production has developed by a big margin, collective accumulation has increased and the commune members lead a better life. The collective has reserve grain and every household has surplus grain. Now the grain reserve has attained the level of some 600 catties per capita. Of the 51 households in the whole brigade, 48 have deposits with the bank, averaging 200 yuan per household. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants say: "Without the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, without the socialist system and without the aid and support of the state, we poor and lower-middle peasants would not be as we are today."

Li Ai-ying, a rusticated educated youth:

Because of state support and because we have correctly handled the relations between accumulation and consumption, our brigade has acquired over the years 18 agricultural machines, such as tractor, flour grinder, grass cutter and pulverizer, and has set up a factory for repairing and assembling agricultural machines, a foundry, and various kinds of workshops. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type disparage the excellent situation for the purpose of sowing dissension between the Party and the masses, impairing the relations between the state, the collective and the individual and preventing us from supporting the state and accumulating a public reserve. In a word, they want to undermine socialism and to restore capitalism. If we really "distribute and consume everything," we won't have collective accumulation and a rich and strong state. Then, how can the conditions of production be changed? How can there

be capital for buying agricultural machines? How can production develop? Won't the raising of the people's living standard become empty words? Then, not only is it impossible to extend re-production. It is impossible even to maintain simple re-production. The socialist economy will inevitably be damaged and the laboring people will again be stricken with poverty. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type recklessly attempt to impair our relations with the Party and the government. Their attempt is completely fruitless. We can tell a broad road from a sidetrack. The hearts of our poor and lower-middle peasants are always turned to the Party, Chairman Mao and socialism. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type can only teach us by negative example to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies more firmly, to handle correctly the relations between the state, the collective and the individual, and when reaping a bumper harvest, to bear in mind the class sufferings without forgetting the aid and support from the state and to make greater contributions for continuously consolidating and developing the socialist economy.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i Type Are Representatives of Landlords, Rich Peasants, Counter-Revolutionaries, Bad Elements and Rightists

Hao Yen-tsun, militia company commander:

In the last analysis, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type vilify the excellent situation for the purpose of restoring capitalism. As long as we apply the Marxist method of class analysis in conscientiously analyzing the counter-revolutionary fallacies step by step, we shall know whom swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type want to make rich and whom they want to pauperize. In a socialist country, we poor and lower-middle peasants have become masters of the country, have recaptured land from the landlords, turned the system of private ownership of means of production into the system of public ownership, and thoroughly eradicated poverty. We really have ceased to be poor and have become rich. But, the landlord and bourgeois classes have been toppled. They have been deprived of their means of production and changed from the ruling class into the ruled. This is a very good thing indeed. Without recapturing land from the landlord class, without building, developing and consolidating the collective economy, without carrying out socialist revolution and without building and strengthening a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we poor and lower-middle peasants cannot win emancipation. In our brigade, a counter-revolutionary once jumped out to clamor that "the present is not so good as the past" and wanted to rebel against socialism. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type maliciously disparage the excellent situation. They are singing entirely the same tune with the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists and airing grievances on their behalf.

Li Lan-hsiang, a poor-peasant woman commune member:

Airing grievances on behalf of the exploiting classes means launching a counter-attack on us poor and lower-middle peasants. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line just for the purpose of enabling the landlord class to lord it over us again and to play the bully over us and driving us back into the slum for hired labor to suffer

hardship again. Internally, they associate with the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists; externally, they rely on Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, in a frenzied attempt to change socialist China again into a colony or semi-colony. This handful of renegade and traitors are actually aiming at impoverishing the Chinese people, ruining China, turning the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and socialism into capitalism, and sending us back to the dark old society. This is only their fond dream. They are daydreaming. We must grasp the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and, keeping the actual conditions of our brigade in mind, go further to criticize their counter-revolutionary fallacies, translate our indignation into strength, continue to display the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, penetratingly carry out the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," concentrate on production in depth and breadth and make still greater contributions toward supporting socialist revolution and construction!

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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GEOMAGNETIC SURVEY

China Completes First Nation-Wide Geomagnetic Survey

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

china recently completed her first nation-wide geomagnetic survey.

geomagnetic surveying is an important task in the study of the earth's main magnetic field. the earth itself has strong magnetism and produces a magnetic field round itself. the earth's magnetic field changes in time and in space and reflects the composition of the substances, structures and laws of motion in the earth's crust and its interior. study of the earth's magnetic field is also of great importance for the prospecting of mineral deposits, and for investigation of the occurrence of earthquakes and the material states and movements in the depths of the earth.

the geomagnetic chart showing the distribution of the main magnetic field and its change with time also provides important data for scientific research. it serves air and sea navigation for purposes of national defence.

before liberation only a few people in china engaged in geomagnetic research. after liberation the institute of geophysics of the chinese academy of sciences established a geomagnetic laboratory to meet the needs of socialist construction and the development of scientific research.

geomagnetic surveying has been carried out in a number of regions including the chinghai-tibet plateau and the area of mount jolmo lungma. national geomagnetic charts of the 1950.0 epoch and 1960.0 epoch have been drawn up and compiled. other chinese institutions have completed a great deal of local land magnetic surveying and aero-magnetic surveying. as early as 1958 china set up a nation-wide network of basic geomagnetic observatories.

the institute of geophysics started to make a nation-wide geomagnetic survey in 1969 with the cooperation of other institutions. determination of the absolute value of the three geomagnetic field components and a great deal of astronomical surveying at nearly 2,000 stations were completed in 1972. in carrying out this geomagnetic survey a unified standard for precision in survey work was adopted and the stations were distributed evenly, on an average one station in about 5,000 square kilometres.

over the past few years the scientific workers have operated in tibet -- the roof of the world -- and many semi-desert areas, and have traversed forests and grasslands, surmounting difficulties at high altitudes and braving scorching heat and severe cold. they have travelled over

300,000 kilometres and reached into most of the counties and cities throughout the country. they have tempered their revolutionary determination by going among and learning from the workers, peasants and soldiers. they obtained a great number of scientific data in the field survey, which was completed half a year ahead of time.

the scientific workers are now analyzing the data and planning to complete the drawing up and compilation of a national geomagnetic chart of the 1970.0 epoch before the end of this year.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

East China Province Opens Up New Iron Mine

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 22, 1973)

a fairly big open-cut iron mine is under construction on the outskirts of nanking, capital of east china's kiangsu province. since construction started in may 1972, 2,000,000 tons of overburden have been stripped and two parts of a big ore-dressing plant completed to handle 1,000,000 tons of iron ore a year.

the new chishan mine is located northwest of the old fenghuangshan iron mine whose output has risen considerably in recent years. the discovery of abundant magnetic iron ore deposits in chishan early in 1971 opened up still brighter prospects for the local iron and steel industry.

led by the mine's party secretary, a special group of workers, cadres and technicians surveyed all the hills around chishan and called on local peasants to gather data on topography, mineral veins and water resources. all workers and technicians were encouraged to offer suggestions as to how to open up the mine. in the end the mine party committee worked out a plan that integrated the strong points of six plans proposed by the masses.

the fenghuangshan iron mine sent 500 workers and technicians and 40 items of mining equipment to chishan. thousands of builders from other places came to help build the project.

leading members of the mine party committee went to construction sites and joined the workers in criticizing the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. filled with revolutionary drive, the workers were determined to speed up construction to refute their

slanders against the excellent situation in china's socialist revolution and construction. a dynamiters' squad carried pneumatic drills and explosives up a hill and, without waiting for electric lighting to be installed, they started working under torches.

the operators of three electric shovels each with a capacity of 1 cubic metre competed with those of a 4.6-cubic metre shovel. at first, the three small shovels combined to strip more overburden than the big one. then the big shovel overtook them and took back the lead. with this kind of keen emulation the shovel operators fulfilled their 1972 targets 15 days ahead of schedule.

the cadres, workers and technicians of the chishan mine devised a new simplified ore dressing process, with the crushing, grinding and dressing of the ore all done only once as against the conventional practice of crushing the ore three times, grinding it twice and dressing it twice. specimens of the ore in chishan were taken to the dressing plant of a central china mine for purposes of experiment and the proposed process was proved feasible because the ore was relatively soft and easy to crush and contained few impurities.

two installations built according to the new technological process have gone into operation. they cost 50 per cent less investment than was usually required and the time of construction was greatly shortened.

RIVER CONTROL

Unnavigable Southwest China River Made Navigable

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 22, 1973)

four months' trial has proved that the previously unnavigable section of the lantsang river, flowing through the hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou in yunnan province, is up to standard for purposes of navigation. it was opened to traffic in april.

the lantsang river, one of the major rivers in this southwest china mountainous area, rises in the chinghai-tibet highlands, and, after entering yunnan province, flows south for more than 1,000 kilometres through tiching, nukiang, tali and the hsishuang panna autonomous chou.

the 157-kilometre-long section of the river which flows through the hsishuang panna area became a torrent as it rushed down between towering mountains, narrow gorges and primeval forests. this section, with its torrential flow and its numerous rocks and shoals, was not navigable.

in old china the reactionary governments ignored the desire of the local tai, wa and lahu people to harness the river. there were many accidents for it was impossible for wooden boats to ferry people or goods safely except over a short distance.

the surveying of the lantsang river started in 1957. a team, sent by the communications department of yunnan province, then mapped out a plan to control the flow and fluctuation of the water level of the river and to remove the scattered rocks and shoals which were located.

the lantsang project was begun in earnest in 1966, after the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. fearing no hardships, young workers dynamited the rocks in the dangerous torrent. a few months later, they levelled all the shoals along the 80 kilometre stretch of river from yunchinghung, capital of the hsishuang panna autonomous chou, to the upper reaches of the river, thus ensuring safe navigation for 30 to 50-ton motor-boats.

the work of dealing with stretch from yunchinghung to the lower reaches of the river began in 1971 and was finished by april of this year. the workers cleared away nearly 100,000 cubic metres of open and hidden rocks and levelled 45 shoals, and also widened the river's course and slowed down its torrential flow.

commune members of all the various nationalities in hsishuang panna contributed their share to the work on the project.

on the day of the opening of the river to trial navigation, the people of tai, wa, aini and lahu nationalities, in their holiday best, gathered along the banks of the lantsang river and joyfully hailed the boats as they moved along loaded to full capacity with passengers and goods. the people repeatedly shouted: "long live chairman mao" exclamation

tractors, pumps, generators, chemical fertilizer and insecticides as well as salt and other consumer goods are now shipped in regularly, while local bamboo, medicinal herbs, mangoes, bananas, domestic animals and agricultural and side-line products are shipped out by way of the lantsang river.

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Commune Builds Up Thriving Agriculture on Coastal Saline Land

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 21, 1973)

an east china people's commune has built up thriving agriculture by many years of persistent efforts in a formerly bleak saline area along the coast. in addition to improving the cultivated area, it reclaimed large tracts of land so saline that even grass did not grow before, and increased its total farming acreage by 90 per cent.

tractors plough 95 per cent of the farmland of the chaoyang commune on the outskirts of lienyunkang city in kiangsu province. almost all the land is irrigated and drained by gravitation or power-operated machinery.

there are large tracts of saline and alkaline land in the northern part of china and along the coast. the commune shows how such land is being transformed by hard work and self-reliant efforts.

the sea beaches on the northeastern side of the commune were formerly barren land covered with an incrustation of saline salts. for years, the peasants only farmed the land at the foot of the 625-metre-high yuntai hills in the southwestern part of the commune area. heavy rains used to bring raging torrents down from the hills to destroy farmland and wash away crops. today reservoirs detain torrents and release water to the fields through canals and ditches. rice is now grown in fields carved out of the wasteland.

the commune's communist party secretary, li heng-chuan, said that the striking changes had all been made by the commune. he cited these facts of the advances made in the past 15 years since the commune's founding:

grain yield averaged nearly seven tons per hectare last year (calculated in terms of the two crops grown), three times that of 1957, the year before the formation of the commune; and this summer's wheat crop averaged 3.7 tons per hectare, a new record;

total farming area has been extended from 480 hectares in 1957 to the present 920 hectares;

income of the commune from agriculture, side-line occupations and industrial enterprises last year totalled 3.2 million yuan, five times that of 1957;

in 1957, when the area covered by the commune had a population of a little over 7,000, it had to buy 250 tons of grain from the government. last year, the commune sold the state 1,380 tons of surplus grain although the

population now numbers 11,300. average income of the peasants in the commune's 65 production teams rose more than three-fold.

the party secretary, who has worked in the area for over a decade, pointed out that the same land now yielded much more. this was because the commune has greater manpower and resources than the former agricultural cooperatives to tackle farming problems more effectively, he said.

soon after its founding by combining several agricultural cooperatives in 1958, the commune set out to build reservoirs and extensive irrigation and drainage systems in a planned way. a river and a dozen old winding canals and ditches of the former co-ops were re-routed and straightened and two new trunk canals, totalling 17 kilometres in length, were built across the length and breadth of the commune. in addition, hundreds of irrigation and drainage ditches were dug.

all the farmland has been levelled according to a unified plan. the criss-crossing ditches mark out checkerboard pattern on the land. the improvement economizes on the use of land and creates conditions for mechanized farming.

five reservoirs with a combined capacity of 1.2 million cubic metres were built by the commune between 1958 and 1965, and these basically controlled mountain torrents. striving for a higher level of water control, the commune built another four reservoirs between 1966 and 1972. one of them alone has a storage capacity of 2.4 million cubic metres. all the reservoirs have been linked with the commune's irrigation and drainage systems. the reservoirs can cope with mountain torrents even in case of unusually heavy rain.

since 1959 the commune has dug drainage canals, each 600 metres long, 12 metres wide and three metres deep and spaced at a distance of 100 metres, on the saline waste. fresh water was sent from the reservoirs through these canals to wash out the salts. the commune members moved large amounts of acid soil from the hills and mixed it with the saline topsoil to neutralize the salts. this enabled the commune to reclaim land on a large scale.

rice is now being grown on the reclaimed land. the water in the rice fields, changed from time to time, dilutes and flushes out the salts. as a result, the saline content of the soil on the reclaimed land was reduced from 0.4 per cent in 1965 to 0.1 to 0.2 per cent in 1972. per hectare yield on the reclaimed land has doubled to reach 4.5 tons.

with greater manoeuvrability, the commune has since 1966 set up farm tool repair shops, noodle workshops, brick and tile kilns and grain processing and oil pressing mills. pig and poultry raising, bee keeping and medicinal herbs also augment its income.

the commune launches mass afforestation campaigns every year. now young forests cover all the slopes suitable for afforestation. the commune's timber reserves are estimated at 100,000 cubic metres. orchards cover 93 hectares in the hills.

last year, the commune's income from side-line and industrial undertakings came to 1.8 million yuan, eight times that of 1957.

the commune has in the past 15 years allocated 3.4 million yuan for water control and soil amelioration projects. in addition it has spent 2.5 million yuan for the purchase of agricultural machinery. it now has 35 tractors, nine diesel engines and 230 threshers, fodder crushers and motors. total commune assets, including cash and fixed assets, now come to eight million yuan as against 57,000 yuan in 1958.

with the growth of the collective economy and the greater use of machinery, the commune is better able to transform nature. soon after the founding of the commune in 1959, 3,000 commune members in four months built a reservoir with a capacity of 800,000 cubic metres. in 1972, the same number of people completed another reservoir, with a capacity of 2.4 million cubic metres in the same time, although the volume of work involved was twice as much.

SPARETIME EDUCATION

Sparetime Education in Central China People's Commune

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Aug. 22, 1973)

a people's commune in the central china province of hupeh puts great stress on giving its adult members spare-time education. this has raised the educational level of the people in this remote hilly area.

a total of 4,350 adults are attending the 77 evening schools in the sunchung people's commune in chichun county. it has also more than 2,000 pupils studying in primary and middle schools. more than 60 per cent of the commune population is now studying. in the pre-liberation days, the poor and lower-middle peasants were deprived of the right to schooling. those who could read and write in this hilly area came to less than one per cent of the population. while opening full-time schools for the

younger generation, the party and people's government, after liberation, have paid great attention to the development of spare-time education in the rural districts. this is an important measure taken to train new-type peasants with both socialist consciousness and culture and to speed up farm mechanization. what has taken place in the sunchung commune indicates that the advent of the people's communes has created favourable conditions for this effort.

in 1958, several local agricultural co-ops merged to form the sunchung commune. in the past, the work of the co-ops was mainly centred on farm production. now the people's commune, a new-type political power organization, took charge of civil administration, farm production, militia work, education, small local industries and trade. to strengthen leadership over educational work, the party committee of the sunchung commune set up a peasant spare-time education committee under the party secretary. a group consisting of teachers, commune members and cadres was set up to compile textbooks on chinese language, technical subjects, farm planning and culture. it also compiled teaching material to meet the needs of production and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. the commune annually allots money from its public welfare fund for building classrooms, the purchase of teaching apparatus and the training of teachers. there are 83 spare-time school teachers, many of whom are politically conscious commune members. some are middle school graduates who have returned to work in their home villages.

the commune members are studying in the evening schools with enthusiasm because they know that to build socialism, one must study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and raise one's educational level. the enrolment has more than quadrupled compared with pre-commune days.

the school schedule varies with seasons. in the slack seasons, the schools are open once every two days. fewer lessons are given in the busy seasons. varied and flexible teaching methods are used so as to give more commune members a sound education. some couples, who have small children, go to evening school by turns. study groups are set up for these commune members who live in cottages scattered in the hills. for those who find it inconvenient to attend school, the tutors go to teach them in their homes.

each evening school has a literacy class and three other classes of different levels. teaching is conducted according to the priniciple of combining general education with the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. students of the literacy and elementary classes learn to read and write and study some basic viewpoints of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. those of the intermediate class receive some general education and study some selected readings from works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao. students of the advanced

class, study "on practice" "on contradiction", "manifesto of the communist party" and other works.

technical personnel from outside are often invited to give lectures on farming, farm machinery and other subjects.

now 80 per cent out of the 550 cadres of commune, brigade and production team levels have attended evening schools. these schools have trained 228 agro-technicians, mechanics, electricians and veterinaries since 1958.

sun li-ming, party branch secretary of the no. one production brigade, one of the popular cadres among local people, said: "before liberation, i worked as a farmhand for the landlord who did not pay me at the end of the year the full amount of grain he had promised me. when i reasoned with him, he showed me an account book with false figures. i couldn't read the figures because i was illiterate and it was useless to go to court because the court always bullied the poor." after liberation, sun li-ming has become a cadre; persisting in study for years, he can now read books on politics and sum up his work in writing and draw up production plans.

after finishing his study in an evening school, sun nien-ken, a 40-year-old poor peasant, read books on cotton cultivation and carried out experiments for raising yield. he obtained a yield of 0.863 tons per hectare on his experimental plot. the local cotton yield used to be very low, only 0.225 tons per hectare.

the commune members have a colourful cultural life. six production teams have their own libraries, clubs, and ten amateur theatrical groups with more than 200 members. over the past two years, several hundred theatrical items composed by them have been presented. the opera "evening school in a mountain village" was commended at a county-wide amateur theatrical festival. since 1972, the commune members have composed 78 poems portraying the socialist revolution and construction in the villages and the happy life of the commune members and their joy over rich harvests.

nine of their poems, including "studying marxism-leninism brightens our hearts" and "red flowers of taichai blossom everywhere", have been printed by the hupeh provincial people's publishing house.

the rise of the commune members' educational level has promoted large-scale agricultural experiments. experimental groups have been set up, and advanced farming techniques have been adopted by the commune, the production brigades, and the production teams. rice output has kept increasing year after year. the rice yield by the commune in 1972 topped 6.8 tons per hectare, four times that of the early post-liberation days.

"NADAM" FAIR

Wrestling at "Nadam" Fair on Inner Mongolian Grasslands

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 21, 1973)

a wrestling contest was held at the recent traditional "nadam" fair in sunid right banner in the inner mongolian autonomous region. a total of 768 wrestlers were entered, 256 of them being juniors.

wrestling is popular in the region and is a traditional contest at the fair. in the old society, however, the nobility treated the sport and wrestlers as an amusement and plaything.

the deputy referee at the contest was tutepu whose father was a well-known "puho" (the mongolian term for muscle-man) on the grasslands in pre-liberation days. the prince of the banner hired him to wrestle and often goaded him to fight for prizes. on one occasion, tutepu's father was defeated, and in a rage the prince threatened to flog him before the crowds. he fought back valiantly and ran away. from that time on, young tutepu and his father roamed the grasslands. in his teens, tutepu began to learn wrestling from his father.

he attended contests at various levels after liberation and took third place at the national contest in 1953. fortyseven-year-old tutepu was both a competitor and a referee at the recent fair.

the rules of the contest brought the field down to 32 contestants after four elimination rounds; the champion and runner-up were decided after nine elimination rounds. the entrants and umpires as well as the spectators adhered to the principle "friendship first, competition second". veterans and new contestants often got together to exchange experience and encourage each other.

early on the morning of the final match in the adult event, herdsmen from all around flocked to the arena. the two finalists marched into the arena amid cheers from the spectators. one was 29-year-old aoershihleng, a horse breeder, and the other was 26-year-old chewen, vice-chairman of a production brigade revolutionary committee, who in the fifth round had defeated a competitor holding the state certificate of a top-grade wrestler. as soon as the match began, chewen took the offensive, which aoershihleng countered with flexibility. it was a seesaw struggle for a full 10 minutes. then, catching his opponent off guard, aoershihleng suddenly feinted to the right and got a leg lock on chewen, throwing him to the ground.

In the contest for juniors, the spirit and vigour of the young competitors drew repeated cheers from the spectators. sixteen-year-old wuyunpilike won the junior championship. one of the biggest attractions at the contest was 13-year-old erhomu, the youngest entrant who took third place after edging out several wrestlers a head taller by his courage and resourcefulness.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Aug. 21, 1973)

pierre trudeau, prime minister of canada, today received yao kuang, chinese ambassador to canada, who is shortly due to leave. they had a friendly talk together.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Vice Minister of Ministry of Machine-Building Arrives in Denmark

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Aug. 22, 1973)

chou tzu-chien, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building of the people's republic of china, and his party arrived here this morning for the opening of the chinese economic and trade exhibition and a friendly visit to denmark at the invitation of the danish government.

chief of protocol of the danish foreign ministry per welsch frellesvig and other danish officials greeted the chinese guests at the airport.

also present were yueh liang, chinese ambassador to denmark, and li hsi-fu, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group, who arrived here earlier.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets GDR Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei met here this afternoon with johann wittik, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the german democratic republic to china, and discussed with him on matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

president of the hellenic republic george papadopoulos received and had friendly talks with chinese ambassador chou po-ping yesterday, according to a report from athens.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association and president of the academy of sciences of china, here this morning met and had a friendly talk with all members of the japanese industrial standardization and quality control delegation. leader of the delegation is tatsuo fujisaki and deputy leader is kotaro itoh.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese standardization association and other departments, including yueh chih-chien, wang li-fang, li kuang-po and huang kun-yi.

the japanese guests arrived in peking on august 11. while in peking, they toured the city and had technical discussions with chinese counterparts.

CHINA AND KENYA

Head of Chinese Pavilion of Nairobi Agricultural and Trade International Fair Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

chang tzu-chuan, head of the chinese pavilion of the 1973 nairobi agricultural and trade international fair, and his party left here for kenya on august 18.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of the china council for the promotion of international trade cheng hua-min and yu shu-chen.

CHINA AND KOREA

Vacationist Group of Korean People's Army Returns to Peking after Vacationing in Other Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

the vacationist group of the korean people's army with lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the korean people's armed forces, as its leader, and major general chong gyong sik as deputy leader, returned here by special plane this morning, in the company of yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

before returning to peking, the korean comrades-in-arms spent their vacations and paid visits to tsingtao and other chinese cities. while in tsingtao, the korean comrades visited a unit stationed in tsingtao of the north china sea fleet of the chinese people's liberation army, saw a military exhibition by the militia of the shihlaojen people's commune in laoshan county. they also toured factories, the luhsun park and the museum of marine products there, and were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

Chinese Army Basketball Team Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 22, 1973)

the men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army left here for home today after paying a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the chinese team off at the railway station were major general han hui gum, responsible member of the korean people's army for sports, and players of the "february 8" men's basketball team of the korean people's army. wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

from august 13 to 18, the chinese p.l.a. basketball team visited wonsan city on the east coast and the kumgang mountain. in wonsan city, the chinese team and the "february 8" team held their second friendly match on august 15.

chinese military attache wang yu-chih gave a banquet on the evening of august 20 on the chinese team's visit to korea. among the guests present was major general kim sang ho, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

a lao youth delegation left here by train this afternoon for home via nanning. leader of the delegation is maychantan and deputy leaders are khounchanhdeng, kongsy and somsanith.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese departments concerned ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, chia hsueh-chien, hsiao huang and chu liang. nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, was also present.

the delegation arrived here on august 16 on its way home after visits abroad. chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, called on the lao comrades-in-arms during their sojourn in peking

and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship and liveliness. the lao comrades-in-arms visited the peking general internal combustion engine plant, the shuangchiao people's commune on the outskirts of peking and an art handicrafts exhibition. they also toured the great wall, a ming tomb and the palace museum, and had a get-together with chinese youth and children.

CHINA AND LATIN-AMERICA

China Signs Protocol to Treaty for Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Aug. 21, 1973)

the government of the people's republic of china signed additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america at a ceremony here this afternoon in the building of the mexican foreign ministry.

the document was signed on behalf of the chinese government by hsiung hsiang-hui, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of china to the united states of mexico. on signing the protocol, ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui read the following statement on behalf of the chinese government:

"the latin american countries proposed the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america with a view to countering the policy of nuclear threat and blackmail pursued by the super-powers and safeguarding the peace and security of latin america. the chinese government respects and supports this just position and, complying with the request of the united states of mexico and other latin american countries, has decided to sign additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america in mexico city on august 21, 1973.

"the chinese government has always stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and maintained that, as the first step, all nuclear countries should first of all undertake not to use nuclear weapons, particularly not to use them against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-weapon-free zones.. the chinese government has repeatedly declared that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear

weapons. on behalf of the chinese government, china's minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei gave a specific undertaking in regard to the nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america on november 14, 1972. the chinese government will now reiterate this undertaking: china will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear latin american countries and the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone; nor will china test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to cross the territory, territorial sea or air space of latin american countries.

"it is necessary to point out that the signing of additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america by the chinese government does not imply any change whatsoever in china's principled stand on the disarmament and nuclear weapons issue and, in particular, does not affect the chinese government's consistent stand against the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the partial nuclear test ban treaty, which have been used by certain countries possessing huge numbers of nuclear weapons in an attempt to establish their nuclear monopoly, nuclear superiority and nuclear hegemony in the world. china is developing nuclear weapons solely because she is compelled to do so, and she is developing them entirely for defensive purposes as well as for breaking the nuclear monopoly and proceeding from there to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

"what merits attention in the view of the chinese government is that, under the smokescreen of 'detente', the superpowers, which possess huge numbers of nuclear weapons, are now continuing to intensify their nuclear arms race and their contention for spheres of influence, thus gravely threatening the peace and security of non-nuclear countries and nuclear-weapon-free zones. the chinese government holds that, in order that latin america may truly become a nuclear-weapon-free zone, all nuclear countries, and particularly the superpowers, which possess huge numbers of nuclear weapons, must first of all undertake earnestly not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the latin american countries and the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone, and they must be asked to undertake to observe and implement the following: (1) dismantling of all foreign military bases in latin america and refraining from establishing any new foreign military bases there; (2) prohibition of the passage of any means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons through latin american territory, territorial sea or air space.

"the chinese government hopes that the latin american countries will strengthen their solidarity and advance together in their struggle against the policy of nuclear threat and blackmail pursued by the superpowers and for the establishment of the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone. the chinese government will continue to make

unremitting efforts together with the latin american countries and all other peace-loving countries for the attainment of the great, long-range objective of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons throughout the world."

emilio o. rabasa, secretary of foreign affairs of mexico, the treaty depository country, attended and spoke at the signing ceremony.

he said, "when the treaty of tlatelolco was open for signature here on february 14, 1967, the governments of latin america knew that the nuclear powers had to appraise, in all its magnitude, the sovereign decision of the peoples of this region to exclude themselves from the dangers involved in any presence of atomic weapons here. through additional protocol ii, the states possessing nuclear weapons ensure the latin american states that they respect, in all its terms, the statute of military denuclearization established in the treaty.

"among the five countries possessing nuclear weapons the people's republic of china is the fourth to add to this undertaking. this confirms unequivocally the goodwill and sympathy which its people and its government have shown to the latin american countries -- the goodwill and sympathy which i could feel when, recently, i had the honour to accompany on his official visit mr. president echeverria who on that occasion and in the name of mexico expressed his thanks to the top leaders of the chinese government for the decision taken during the talks in peking."

also present at the signing ceremony were alfonso benavides correa, president of the second general conference of the organization for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america (opanal), and hector gross espiell, secretary general of opanal. delegates and observers of various countries to the third general conference now being held in mexico city were also present.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff yesterday received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the chinese government economic delegation led by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, according to a report from valletta.

chinese ambassador to malta liu pu was present on the occasion.

present on the occasion on the maltese side were administrative secretary a. agius ferrante, crown advocate-general edgar mizzi, secretary of the ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs maurice abela, private secretary to the prime minister and secretary to the cabinet joe camilleri, director of the central bank of malta and chairman of the electricity board daniel cremona, chairman of the malta development corporation john mizzi, and general manager of the malta drydock corporation john calleja.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Fetes Mauritian Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse gave a dinner at the embassy yesterday evening in honour of charles gaetan duval, mauritian minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration and mayor of port louis, and members of the delegation he led which has come back from a visit to china, according to a report from port louis.

mauritian ambassador to china ameen kasenally was also present.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Peking to Visit Sian

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

the netherlands parliamentary delegation with a. vondeling, president of the second chamber of the states-general, as its leader, and w.j. schuijt, chairman of the committee for foreign affairs of the first chamber, as deputy leader, wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here by special plane this morning on a visit to sian.

wu hsin-yu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, sun ya-ming, a leading member of the foreign affairs office of the general office of the n.p.c. standing committee, and j. vixseboxse, netherlands ambassador to china, accompanied the delegation to sian.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, hu yu-chih and hsieh fu-min, members, and lien kuan, deputy secretary-general, of the n.p.c. standing committee, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PERU

Son of Peruvian President and His Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

juan velasco gonzalez, son of peruvian president juan velasco alvarado, and his wife arrived here by air this evening to attend the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

they were welcomed at the airport by li meng-hua and chen hsien, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary-general, of the a.a.a. organizing committee, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Reception Marks Romanian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

the china-romania friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 29th anniversary of romania's liberation.

among the guests were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, officials of the romanian embassy, and other romanian comrades in peking.

present were yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister; jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of other organizations concerned chen chieh, shih lin and wang lei, as well as representatives of the china-romania friendship people's commune.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Friendship Grows Fast between Table Tennis Players of China and Other AAA Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line on foreign policy, chinese table tennis players have made many friends throughout asia, africa and latin america in the endeavour for friendship among peoples.

they visited 30 asian, african and latin american countries and played host to table tennis players of seven countries from the three continents in the past three years alone.

this does not include the last two world championships held in nagoya and sarajevo or the 1971 asian-african friendship invitational tournament and the 1972 first asian championships which took place in peking.

interviewed on the eve of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, many chinese players described the pleasant days they had spent on these occasions.

they recalled in particular their many exchanges with players of korea and viet nam, china's fraternal neighbours, which deepened the militant comradeship among the people of the three countries.

old acquaintances were renewed and many new friends made during the extensive visits, ranging from sri lanka, burma, iraq, kuwait, syria, lebanon, the yemen arab republic, the people's democratic republic of yemen, turkey and cyprus of asia to tanzania, kenya and uganda on the banks of lake victoria, and from the mediterranean countries egypt, tunisia and morocco and nigeria of west africa to mexico, cuba and peru in the western hemisphere.

the visit to malaysia, singapore and thailand earlier this year had sown the seeds of friendship, chinese players said.

"though we speak different languages and are different in colour, our hearts always beat in unison, for the people of the three continents all belong to the third world and are all striving to safeguard national independence and develop the national economy. when we come together, we always feel at home," said the veteran chinese players lin hui-ching and li fu-jung.

this remark is typical of the sentiments of chinese table tennis players. they recalled how pakistan people presented them with garlands of rose and jasmine and showered flower petals on them on their arrival in that country, how the people of ethiopia treated them to scorched barley and cakes -- the kind of food carried by ethiopian partisans in the fight against the aggressors -- and how they and table tennis players from the friendly neighbour, nepal, trained together and learned from each other in the best tradition of friendship between the two peoples. when the colombian table tennis delegation was leaving china at the end of a friendly visit in april 1971, its coach jose lombana gaitan said their stay in china, though very brief, was "unforgettable".

chinese players regard every meeting with foreign players as an opportunity of learning and exchanging experience. during their tours abroad, they made wide contacts not only with table tennis players, but with workers, peasants, students and other sections of the people there. they played matches with table tennis fans in rural villages and schools of mauritius and iran and copper miners in chile. while in tokyo, they paid a special visit to 12 japanese transport workers to give an exhibition match for them.

chinese players say they are very glad that so many players from so many countries are coming to the a.a.a. tournament. "that will be a fine opportunity to increase friendship and improve the level of play so that the flower of table tennis friendship will blossom even more magnificently".

World Table Tennis Champions Welcome Asian, African and Latin American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

hsi en-ting and hu yu-lan, reigning world table tennis men's and women's singles champions, today extended "a most warm welcome and cordial greetings" to the table tennis players of asia, africa and latin america who have travelled long distances and gathered in peking to take part in the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

in a joint article contributed to the "kwangming daily", hsi en-ting and hu yu-lan said: "our friends from the three continents are bringing with them the profound friendship and gladdening news of victory of the people of various countries. they are also bringing with them fine sportsmanship and excellent table tennis skills. this is a good opportunity for us to learn from them."

filled with emotion, they recalled the friendly exchanges between chinese players and players of other countries and how the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament held two years ago had developed into a grand meeting of players from asia, africa and latin america. they said: "this vividly shows that the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen on the three continents are growing and table tennis in these continents is developing."

they said: "profound traditional friendship has always existed between the chinese people and the people of other asian, african and latin american countries, because they have common historical experiences and are confronted with common tasks of struggle."

they pledged to keep to the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and, together with friends from asia, africa and latin america, contribute to the success of this grand table tennis gathering, to the friendship and unity of the people and players of the three continents and to still greater progress of table tennis skills in asia, africa and latin america.

China to Run Special Radio and TV Program on AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

chinese radio stations and television will run a special programme on the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament to keep people at home and abroad informed of its progress.

radio peking will broadcast the programme in english, french, spanish, arabic and japanese and selections from the programme in more than 20 other languages.

the chinese-language central people's broadcasting station will start the programme on august 23, two days before the tournament opens, and continue it till september 8.

the opening and closing ceremonies of the tournament and a number of matches of the team and individual events will be broadcast live by the central and peking people's broadcasting stations and the peking television.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Turkey

(NCNA-English Istanbul, Aug. 20, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe arrived here today for a friendly performance tour of the republic of turkey, carrying with it the friendly feelings of the chinese people towards the turkish people.

it was greeted at the airport by orhan baykara, vice-president of the turkish sport journalist association, and other turkish friends. two turkish girls presented bouquets to yuan tung-lin, leader, and li kuo-liang, deputy leader, of the troupe.

present also at the airport were hsia hung, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other officials of the chinese embassy.

42nd Izmir International Fair Opens in Turkey

(NCNA-English Izmir, Aug. 20, 1973)

the 42nd izmir international fair opened in culture park here this evening.

turkish minister of commerce ahmet turkel presided over the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon. he said in his opening speech: "when we are commemorating the 50th anniversary of the turkish republic this year, the inauguration of our fair is of special importance."

prior to the minister, mayor of izmir osman kibar made a speech welcoming foreign guests and turkish personalities who had come to izmir. he said: "this year we are pleased to have the people's republic of china participating in our fair for the first time."

after the ceremony, the mayor and his wife held a reception.

among the several hundred people present at the ceremony and the reception were sadik tekin muftouglu, minister of finance; ali naili erden, minister of labour; rasit bilgegurun, acting governor of izmir province; ahmet donmez, general director of the bureau of tourism and of the izmir international fair; other turkish high-ranking officials and officers; diplomatic envoys of various countries; heads of the pavillions of the participating countries and personages of various circles.

hsiao fang-chou, chief of the chinese exhibition group, and wang yung-hui, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

more than 30 countries including turkey, china, rumania, pakistan and six international organisations took part in this annual fair. the industrial and agricultural products exhibited in the turkish pavilion reflected the development and achievements in the national economy in the 50 years since the founding of the republic.

the chinese pavilion covers an area of 1,500 square metres consisting of four sections: agriculture, light industry and textiles, heavy industry and art handicraft, with some 2,000 exhibits on display.

chief of the chinese exhibition group hsiao fang-chou gave a cocktail party on august 17 in honour of turkish pressmen. he said in a written speech distributed to the pressmen: "we hope that the participation of the people's republic of china in the izmir fair will contribute to the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the chinese and turkish peoples and to the development of economic and trade relations between our two countries."

CHINA AND US

Chiao Kuan-hua and Tseng Han-chou Meet US Supreme Court Associate Justice Douglas

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua here this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with william orville douglas, an associate justice of the supreme court of the united states, mrs. douglas and other american friends visiting china with them.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including ko po-nien, ting yuan-hung, hung jung-sheng, cheng wan-chen and wu chih-an.

tseng han-chou, vice-president of the chinese people's supreme court, met mr. and mrs. douglas on august 18.

Chinese-American Professor Man-chiang Niu Concludes Work in Peking and Leaves to Visit Other Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

man-chiang niu, chinese-american professor of biology, and his wife pao-ying chang left here by air on august 19 on a visit to other chinese cities before returning to the united states. they have come to work in china for a short period on invitation and have finished their work at the institute of zoology under the chinese academy of sciences.

while in peking, they were met by vice-president of the academy chu ko-chen who also gave a banquet in their honour. present on the occasion were chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the academy, and leading members of other departments concerned and scientists including tung ti-chou, pai chieh-fu, pan chun, hao tung-sheng, chen shih-hsiang and kuo hsing-hsien.

American Revolutionary Students Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

a 10-member delegation of american revolutionary students left here today for changsha and kwangchow before returning home. leader of the delegation is nancy nikcevich and deputy leader malcolm hunter suber.

the delegation arrived here on august 2. comrade ou tang-liang had given a banquet in honour of the delegation.

the american guests visited peking, linhsien county, shanghai and hangchow to acquaint themselves with the work, study and life of the chinese youth and other people, as well as revolution in education. they were welcomed by the people wherever they went.

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, met the delegation on august 18. they had a cordial and friendly conversation. present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned ou tang-liang, lin tang, chia hsueh-chien, chu liang and chang hsueh-chun, and representatives of students in peking.

Chu Ko-chen Meets and Fetes Chinese-American Professor Hsiao Lan Kuo and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

chu ko-chen, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, this evening met and feted hsiao lan kuo, chinese-american professor of meteorology, the university of chicago, u.s.a., and his wife hsiao mei kuo as well as their sons, who have come to visit china and see their relatives. the meeting and dinner were permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. present on the occasions were leading members of departments concerned and scientific workers, including chen chi, pan chun, huang ping-wei, chang cheng-mei, cheng chun-shu, hsien yi-ping, yeh tu-cheng and tao shih-yen.

professor hsiao lan kuo, his wife and their sons arrived in peking on august 17. they will tour northwest and south china after winding up their visit here.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

a youth delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam left here for home by train this afternoon. leader of the delegation is truong dinh bang and deputy leader ta van bao.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, chia hsueh-chien, hsiao huang and chu liang.

also on hand were le tuan, counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

the vietnamese youth delegation arrived in peking on august 16 on its way home from a trip abroad.

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, had called on the vietnamese comrades-in-arms and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. the vietnamese comrades were honoured at a banquet hosted by the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

during their stay in peking, the vietnamese comrades also visited the china-viet nam friendship people's commune, the peking motor vehicle plant and an exhibition on art handicrafts, and toured the great wall, a ming tomb and the palace museum. they were warmly received by young people in peking wherever they went.

South Vietnam Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1973)

the youth delegation from south viet nam with ta thi kieu as leader and tran van an as deputy leader, left peking for home this afternoon by train.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, chia hsueh-chien, hsiao huang and chu liang.

also present were tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and le tuan, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

the delegation arrived here on august 16 on their way home after visits abroad. during their stay here, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam. yu chung-hao, secretary, and liu ping and chen hsin-min, deputy secretaries, of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league, also had a cordial and happy meeting with these visitors. the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee gave a dinner in their honour. they visited the china-viet nam friendship people's commune and the peking no. 1 machine tools plant, where they had happy get-togethers with the commune members and workers. they also visited the palace museum, the great wall, a ming tomb and other places of historical interest.

Vietnamese Youth Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

the youth song and dance ensemble of the democratic republic of viet nam left here by train this afternoon to visit shanghai and nanning before returning home. leader of the ensemble is bui hun tri and deputy leaders are nguyen khac tue and nguyen van tron.

the ensemble was seen off at the railway station by yu chung-hao and keng shih-chung, secretaries of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league, leading members of other departments concerned ou tang-liang, hsing jen-hsien, chia hsueh-chien and chu liang, as well as young people and literary and art workers in peking.

on hand also were le tuan, counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here.

during their sojourn in peking, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms had a get together with peking youth at the capital theatre, and gave a performance of songs and dances. they visited the central institute for nationalities and the peking no. 2 general machinery plant, saw cultural relics unearthed during the cultural revolution and toured the great wall and the palace museum.

the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league gave a reception in honour of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms on august 21.

attending were hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; and keng shih-chung, secretary, and chen hsin-min, deputy secretary, of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league.

also present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and tran binh, counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking.

at the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, yu chung-hao and bui hun tri toasted the constant growth of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people and youth of china and viet nam.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Chinese Chief Delegate to Sixth Session of WMO Commission for Instruments and Method of Observation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

tsou ching-meng, chief delegate of the chinese delegation to the sixth session of the commission for instruments and method of observation of the world meteorological organization, returned to peking by air today after the session was over.

other members of the delegation continued their visit in finland.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

chang hai-feng, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, left here by air today for his post.

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